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HOYT NURSERIES

NEW CANAAN · CONN.



We have specimen Dogwoods, both White and Pink, growing in the nursery. See pages 15 and 16.

Introduction ___

Established Almost 100 Years



N 1848, just 93 years ago this spring, Stephen Hoyt, grandfather of our present president, founded this Nursery.

From a modest beginning our business grew until we now have over 600 acres covered with specimen trees and plants of all descriptions. We have always attempted to grow trees of the finest quality, priced fairly.

We wish to thank our thousands of friends for the liberal and ever-increasing patronage which has been bestowed upon us, and we aim to offer still finer trees and better service in the years to come.



The

Stephen Hoyt's Sons Co.

INCORPORATED

New Canaan . Connecticut

Notice to Customers

We Shall Endeavor to describe to you in these pages, our trees—but to really appreciate them, you should see them. Come over to the nursery and look around. The map on the center pages shows the shortest route.

The Hoyt Nurseries are growers of a wide variety of hardy plant material, as follows:
Large Tree Moving
Ornamental and Shade Trees, such as Japanese Maples, Sugar Maples, Beech, Oaks and Elms 6 to 13
Flowering Trees, such as Dogwood, Flowering Crab-Apples, Cherries, and Hawthorns
Evergreens
Hardy Evergreen Shrubs, such as Andromeda, Hollies, Laurel and Rhododendron
Azaleas
Flowering Shrubs, such as Lilacs, Forsythia, Mock Orange, Spirea and Viburnum 44 to 56
Fruit Department
Hardy Vines and Ground-Cover Plants 60 to 62
Fertilizers

Service by the Hoyt Nurseries includes the supplying of plant material to you at our nurseries, or supplying and delivering to your property, or supplying and planting on your property by our experienced plantsmen.

We Are Equipped to help you with problems of design and arrangement of our material on your property to achieve the most pleasing effects. We make inspections of our plantings during the year and advise with you as to proper culture of the plants.

Our Materials and Service are available to you directly or through your Landscape Architect.

Planting begins in the spring as soon as frost is out of the ground and extends through April, May and June. When the season is far advanced, we reserve the right to ball and burlap (B&B), at extra charge, those items not so listed, to insure success in transplanting. The following chart is our basis for these charges:

Schedule for Ball and Burlap (B&B) Charges

Deciduous Shrubs, Vines, Etc.		and Ornamental Trees
4 to 5 ft 60 5 to 6 ft 75	6 to 8 ft. high 1½ to 2-in. cal. 2 to 2½-in. cal. 2½ to 3-in. cal.	

The above prices apply to those items in our Catalogue which are not priced Balled & Burlapped (B&B), when Balling is necessary or requested.

Fall planting begins in August and extends through December, or until the ground freezes.

Prices in this list are f.o.b. New Canaan, Conn., and are for our selection only. Plants selected by our customers will be charged for according to their individual value. All quotations offered are subject to prior sale. These prices supersede all others and are subject to change without notice.

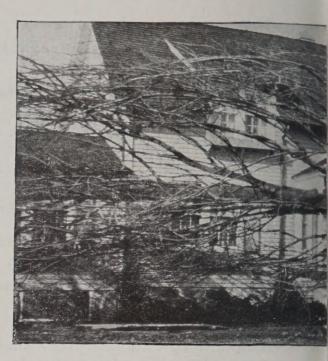
Deliveries are made free within a radius of 15 miles on scheduled days. Special deliveries and distant deliveries will be charged for at the rate of 20 cents a mile in one direction. Plant material will be delivered to your grounds but will not be carried to planting locations unless previously arranged for at extra cost. Packing for freight or express shipments will be charged at extra cost.

Plants Marked in the Nursery for future delivery will be held over for one season only, or six months' time, unless payment is made. Plants are held at the buyer's risk.

Terms—cash or satisfactory references must accompany all orders, unless the person ordering is known to us.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee to replace, without charge, any plant or tree which we have supplied, which dies from natural causes within a period of one year (except those items marked with an asterisk*), provided the plants have been properly cared for, and provided payment has been received in 30 days or as arranged. The cost of delivering and planting of replaced material is borne by the purchaser and replacement is made at our convenience.



Large Tree

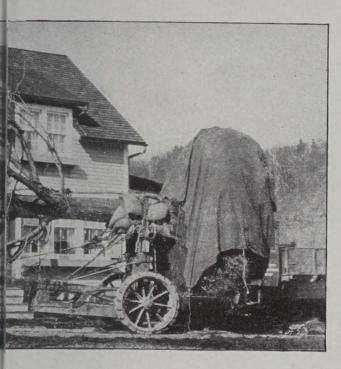
For thirty-five years The Hoyt Nurseries have been moving large trees successfully. During this period we have developed time-saving equipment. We handle great bulk and weight economically. We have kept pace with

modern engineering.

Today we are ready to offer you large trees properly and economically moved to create mature effects on your property. We have large trees here at New Canaan in our nurseries, and in our collecting fields, or we can move your own trees to new locations for you. Our representative will be glad to call and quote prices on this work.



AMERICAN CEDAR, 30 feet tall; stem diameter 10 inches; diameter of ball 7 feet. This tree was planted for one of our clients in 1936 and is thriving today.



Moving

Some of the large trees available include:

Norway Maples Sugar Maples Green Beech Purple Beech Pin Oaks Red Oaks Elms

White Dogwood
Fruiting-sized Apples
Japanese Cypress
Red Pines
White Pines
Red Cedars

Many other varieties are also available.



LARGE SUGAR MAPLE, 45 feet high; diameter of trunk 16 inches. Note symmetrical 12-foot ball of earth and fibrous roots. This tree was planted in 1935 and is thriving today.



Possibly the most attractive features in many of our New England towns are the large shade and ornamental trees. It is absolutely necessary to include deciduous trees in your home or street plantings, since no other trees can equal in foliage or growing characteristics those produced by this group.

It is important to plant some of these trees each year, since it takes from ten to twenty-five years to produce a good-sized specimen. Plant medium-sized trees and they will grow rapidly into lofty specimens.

Trees not marked B&B (Balled and Burlapped) can be moved with bare roots when taken early in spring, before leaves appear, or in fall when leaves have fallen.

ACER palmatum atropurpureum. Japanese Red Maple. 12 to 15 ft.

A beautiful, semi-dwarf,	red	d-foliaged	tree which	stands out
in any location.				Each
1½ to 2 ft., B&B				\$2 50
2 to 3 ft., B&B				
3 to 4 ft., B&B				5 00
4 to 5 ft., B&B				
5 to 6 ft., B&B				7 50
6 to 8 ft., B&B				15 00
8 to 10 ft., B&B				20 00

A. palmatum dissectum. Japanese Green Cut-leaf Maple. 5 to 6 ft.

Dwarf tree, similar in growth to the Red Weeper.	
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft., } B\&B$	
$2\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ ft., specimen, B&B	
3 x 4 ft., specimen, B&B	
4 x 4 ft., specimen, B&B30	00
5 x 5 ft., specimen, B&B40	00
5½ x 8 ft., specimen, B&B\$50 and	up



Acer palmatum dissectum atropurpureum. Japanese Red Weeping Cut-leaf Maple. 5 to 6 ft.

Dwarf tree with deeply cut light red foliage. I	
op and weeps to the ground.	Each
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., B&B	
2 to 2½ ft., B&B	10 00

A. platanoides. Norway Maple. 60 to 80 ft.

A beautiful, full, round-topped Maple with large green leaves. Casts a very dense shade. Holds foliage till late fall. Yellow autumn color.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-in.	cal., 14	to 16	ft.	high.			. 7	50
3 to 3½-in.	cal., 16	to 18	ft.	high.			. 10	00
$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4-in.	cal., 18	to 20	ft.	high.			.15	00
4 to 4½-in.	cal., 18	to 20	ft.	high,	B&B		. 27	50
41/2 to 5-in.	cal., 20	to 22	ft.	high,	B&B		.35	00
5 to 5½-in.	cal., 20	to 22	ft.	high,	specimen	n, B&B	.75	00
5½ to 6-in.	cal., 22	to 25	ft.	high,	specimer	n, B&B	.85	00
6 to 7-in. cal	., 22 to	25 ft	. hi	gh, sp	ecimen,	B&B		
						@100		

\$100 and up

A. platanoides schwedleri. Schwedler Maple. 60 to 80 ft.

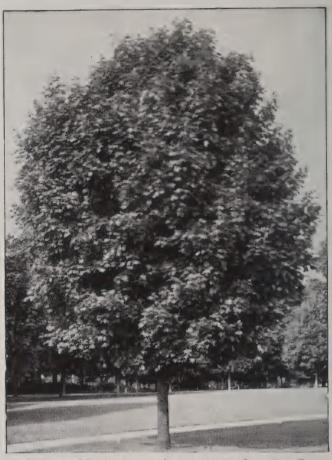
A variety of the Norway Maple with rich purple-red leaves in early spring, changing to dark green in midsummer.

2½ to 3-in.	cal	14	to	16	ft.	high.						. 7	50
3 to 3½-in.													
$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4-in.													
4 to 41/2-in	cal	18	to	20	ft	high	B&I	R				30	00

A. saccharum. Sugar or Rock Maple. 100 ft.

The most gorgeous Maple for fall color, ranging from yellow to a vivid scarlet. Upright and stately in growth.

the state of the s	
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal., 14 to 16 ft. high	50
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-in. cal., 16 to 18 ft. high	
3 to 3½-in. cal., 18 to 20 ft. high	
3½ to 4-in. cal., 20 to 22 ft. high, B&B30	00
4 to 4½-in. cal., 22 to 25 ft. high, B&B40	
Larger sizes on application.	



Norway Maple (Acer platanoides). See page 7

BETULA alba. European White	Birch.	40 to	50 It.
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	Creamy white bark. Good as a background against ever-	
	greens; also used in clumps.	
	6 to 8 ft., B&B\$5 00	
	8 to 10 ft., B&B 7 50	
R	alba laciniata Cut leaf Weating Rirch 30 to 40 ft	

Cut-leaf weeping Birch.

Deeply cut green leaves on white branches which droop gracefully to the ground like a large fountain.

6 to 8 ft., B&B	5	00
8 to 10 ft., B&B	7	50

B. papyrifera. Canoe Birch. 80 to 90 ft.

Originates in the Adirondacks. Characteristic white bark is not evident until the tree is slightly older than other varieties of White Birch. A long-lived tree.

5 to	6 ft., B&F	3	 		 							4	00
	8 ft., B&E												
8 to	10 ft., B&	B	 		 							. 8	00
	12 ft., B&												
	15 ft., B&												

CERCIDIPHYLLUM japonicum. Katsura Tree.

70 to 80 ft.

Pyramidal, with dense habit of growth. Young leaves are purplish, turning to green in summer, then bright golden in autumn. An excellent contribution for landscape work.

5	to	6 f	t.,	B&B										. 5	00
6	to	8 f	t.,	B&B										. 7	50
8	to	10	ft.	B&B									,	.10	00
				specimen,											
12	to	15	ft	, specimen,	B&	B								.20	00
15	to	18	ft.	specimen,	B&	B								.25	00

CLADRASTIS lutea. Yell	low-Wood.	40	to	50 ft.
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A fine vase-shaped tree with I flowers in early June. Its foliatrost. A scarce variety.	
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2½ to 3-in. cal.,	10 to 12 ft. high, B&B	\$20 (00
3 to 3½-in. cal.,	12 to 14 ft. high, B&B	30 (00
$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4-in. cal.,	14 to 18 ft. high, B&B	40 (00

FAGUS sylvatica. European Green Beech. 80 to 90 ft.

Attractive green leaves. Grows slowly into beautiful specimens. Makes excellent hedges and screens.

3 to 4 ft., B&B	1 ()()
4 to 5 ft., B&B	5 00
5 to 6 ft., B&B	7 50
6 to 8 ft., B&B) ()()
8 to 10 ft., B&B	
10 to 12 ft., B&B	
4½ to 5-in. cal., 18 to 20 ft. high, specimen, B&B 50	00
5 to 5½-in. cal., 18 to 20 ft. high, specimen, B&B 60	
5½ to 6-in. cal., 20 to 25 ft. high, specimen, B&B 79	
6 to 6½-in. cal., 20 to 25 ft. high, specimen, B&B 90	
6½ to 7-in. cal., 25 to 30 ft. high, specimen, B&B . 115	
7 to 7½-in. cal., 25 to 30 ft. high, specimen, B&B . 135	5 ()()
7½ to 8-in. cal., 25 to 30 ft. high, specimen, B&B.	

\$150 and up

Larger sizes on application.

F. sylvatica atropurpurea. Copper Beech. 80 to 90 ft.

One of our finest lawn trees, with wine-colored leaves in spring and early summer, fading to copper in July. This tree is one of the hardiest in the nursery.

3 to 4 ft., B&B	4 00
4 to 5 ft., B&B	6 00
6 to 8 ft., B&B	10 00
8 to 10 ft., B&B	15 00
2½ to 3-in. cal., 10 to 14 ft. high, B&B	20 00
3 to 3½-in. cal., 14 to 16 ft. high, B&B	
3½ to 4-in. cal., 14 to 16 ft. high, B&B	25 00
4 to 4½-in. cal., 16 to 18 ft. high, B&B	35 00
4½ to 5-in. cal., 16 to 18 ft. high, B&B	50 00
5 to 5½-in. cal., 18 to 20 ft. high, B&B	60 00
5½ to 6-in. cal., 18 to 22 ft. high, B&B	75 00
6 to 6½-in. cal., 18 to 22 ft. high, B&B	90 00
6½ to 7-in. cal., 20 to 25 ft. high, B&B \$100	and up

Larger sizes on application.

F. sylvatica heterophylla. Fern-leaf Beech. 40 to 50 ft.

Deeply cut leaves. Branches from ground to tip, like a huge globe. A good hedge or screen tree.

2 to 3 ft., B&B 4	00
3 to 4 ft., B&B	00
4 to 5 ft., B&B 9	00
6½ to 7-in. cal., 15 to 20 ft. high, specimen, B&B 100	00
7 to 7½-in. cal., 15 to 20 ft. high, specimen, B&B 125	00
7½ to 8-in. cal., 15 to 20 ft. high, specimen, B&B 150	00

F. sylvatica pendula. Weeping Green Beech. 25 to 40 ft.

Similar to European Green Beech, but with drooping branches and more dwarf in growth.

_																		
3	to	4 ft.,	B&B														6	00
		5 ft.,																
5	to	6 ft.,	B&B													. 1	0	00
		8 ft.,																
		10 ft.																
10	to	12 ft.	. B&I	3										٠		. 2	5	00



Block of several hundred European Green Beech (Fagus sylvatica) ranging in height from 15 to 22 feet, and 5 to 7 inches diameter stem. All specimen plants.

GINKGO biloba. Maidenhair Tree. 100 ft.
One of the oldest trees in existence. Immune from all diseases. Very slow, irregular grower. 2 to 2½-in. cal., 12 to 15 ft. high, B&B
GLEDITSIA triacanthos. Honey Locust. 40 to 50 ft.
An irregular-growing shade tree. Excellent for street, city, and highway plantings. Grows well along the shore. Fine for hedges.
4 to 5 ft
LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua. Gum Tree. 50 to 60 ft.
A fine pyramidal tree with large maple-like leaves which turn a blazing scarlet in the fall. Bark of corky texture. Suitable for swampy conditions as well as in higher ground.
5 to 6 ft., B&B 7 50
6 to 8 ft., B&B
10 to 12 ft., B&B
LIRIODENDRON tulipifera. Tulip Tree. 40 to 60 ft.
Columnar-growing tree. Flowers greenish yellow with orange base. Often called "Whitewood."
2½ to 3-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high, B&B
PLATANUS orientalis. European Plane. 70 to 80 ft.
Large, picturesque, fast-growing tree, easily recognized by its gray and white bark. Most useful for streets, parks, seashore, and rough situations where a tough durable specimen is required. Resists insects.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ -in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high
2 to 2½-in. cal., 14 to 16 ft. high
2½ to 3-in. cal., 16 to 18 ft. high
3½ to 4-in. cal., 18 to 20 ft. high
5½ to 6-in. cal., 25 to 30 ft. high, B&B
6 to 6½-in. cal., 30 to 35 ft. high, specimen, B&B .85 00

POPULUS lombardi. Lombard Poplar. Tall; rapid-growing. Useful to break horizontal monotony, or grouped to screen objectionable views. Each 6 to 8 ft. \$2 50
P. simoni. Simon Poplar. 30 to 35 ft. Vigorous, stately, pyramidal tree. Shiny green foliage, free from diseases. 5 to 6 ft
6 to 8 ft 3 00
Quercus · Oak
Quercus coccinea. Scarlet Oak. 50 to 60 ft.
Deeply cut foliage on round-headed tree. Bright scarlet in fall. 2 to 2½-in. cal., 12 to 14 ft. high
Q. palustris. Pin Oak. 70 to 80 ft.
Sturdy, pyramidal, rugged, and irregular. Grows rapidly. Deeply cut green foliage turns rich crimson in fall. A swamp tree which can be planted to advantage in any type of soil. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal., 12 to 14 ft. high
Q. rubra. Red Oak. 75 to 90 ft. A towering specimen. When leafing in the spring, it gives a pink effect. Later, the leaf is a bright green, turning to crimsonred in autumn, and hanging on till spring. 2 to 2½-in. cal., 12 to 14 ft. high

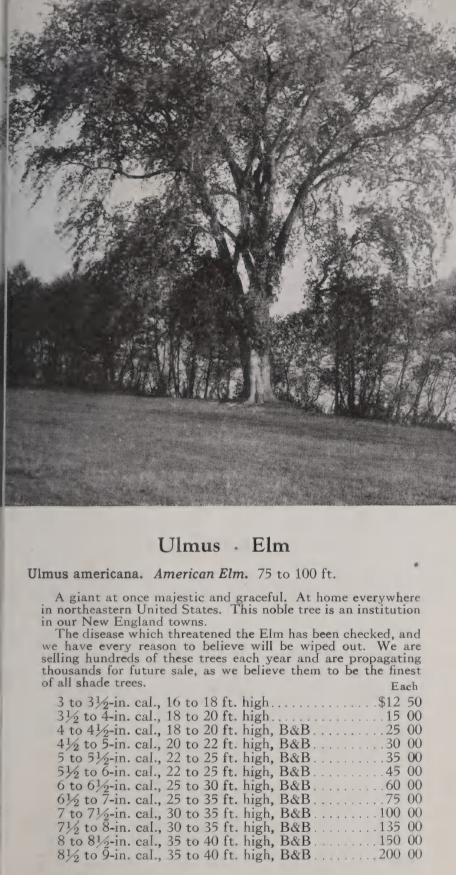
Pin Oak



SALIX babylonica. Babylon Weeping Willow. 25 to 30 ft. Old-fashioned Green Willow. Irregular, vertical weeping limbs with long, narrow leaves. Grows most rapidly by streams and pools. Each 4 to 5 ft. \$1 50 5 to 6 ft. 2 00 6 to 8 ft. 2 50
S. elegantissima. Thurlow Weeping Willow. 50 to 60 ft.
The fastest-growing Weeping Willow. A beautiful tree for planting near rivers or in other moist spots. 6 to 8 ft
S. vitellina pendula. Golden Weeping Willow. 40 to 50 ft. Fast-growing with fine foliage. Distinct in winter, due to its golden bark. A graceful weeper. 5 to 6 ft
SORBUS aucuparia. Mountain-Ash. 25 to 30 ft.
Well known in Europe for its great clusters of orange-red fruit. The robins in this country love these berries. 6 to 8 ft., B&B 6 00 8 to 10 ft., B&B 10 00 2½ to 3-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high, B&B 15 00 3 to 3½-in. cal., 12 to 14 ft. high, B&B 20 00 3½ to 4-in. cal., 12 to 14 ft. high, B&B 25 00
6 to 8 ft., B&B 6 00 8 to 10 ft., B&B 10 00 2½ to 3-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high, B&B 15 00 3 to 3½-in. cal., 12 to 14 ft. high, B&B 20 00
6 to 8 ft., B&B 6 00 8 to 10 ft., B&B 10 00 2½ to 3-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high, B&B 15 00 3 to 3½-in. cal., 12 to 14 ft. high, B&B 20 00 3½ to 4-in. cal., 12 to 14 ft. high, B&B 25 00
6 to 8 ft., B&B 6 00 8 to 10 ft., B&B 10 00 2½ to 3-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high, B&B 15 00 3 to 3½-in. cal., 12 to 14 ft. high, B&B 20 00 3½ to 4-in. cal., 12 to 14 ft. high, B&B 25 00 S. aucuparia quercifolia. Oak-leaf Mountain-Ash. 25 to 30 ft. Large green leaves resembling those of oak trees. Its large clusters of orange-red fruit are relished by birds.
6 to 8 ft., B&B 6 00 8 to 10 ft., B&B 10 00 2½ to 3-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high, B&B 15 00 3 to 3½-in. cal., 12 to 14 ft. high, B&B 20 00 3½ to 4-in. cal., 12 to 14 ft. high, B&B 25 00 S. aucuparia quercifolia. Oak-leaf Mountain-Ash. 25 to 30 ft. Large green leaves resembling those of oak trees. Its large clusters of orange-red fruit are relished by birds. 6 to 8 ft., B&B 600 TILIA cordata. European Small-leaved Linden. 60 to 80 ft. One of the best Lindens for street plantings in our climate. This is a small-leaved late-flowering Linden. Very fragrant.

Japanese Cut-leaf Maple. See page 6





U. americana. Moline-Type Elm. 50 to 60 ft.

More pyramidal in growth and having a central leader. Suitable for limited areas and narrow thoroughfares.

3 to 31/ in out	20 to 22 ft. high	50
5 to 5/2-111. cal.,	20 to 22 It. Ingn	10
3½ to 4-in. cal.,	22 to 25 ft. high	00
	22 to 25 ft. high, B&B	50
		30
4/2 to 5-in. cal.,	25 to 30 ft. high, B&B30 (
5 to 51/2-in cal	25 to 30 ft. high, B&B	00
) (0)/2-111. Cal.,	2) to 30 It. Ingli, bab	20



above. The evergreens act as a perfect foil for the beauty of the blossom and fruit. Trees in this group thrive in almost all kinds of soil, and most varieties are very hardy. They flower best in full or partial sunshine.

ÆSCULUS hippocastanum. White Horse-Chestnut.

Breaks into foliage, flowers, early in May.	combined Grows into	with large clusters a lovely shade tree.	of white Each
8 to 9 ft., B&B			10 00

Æ. hippocastanum rubicunda. Pink Horse-Chestnut. 30 to 40 ft.

Ornamental tree, similar to white variety. Bearing pink flowers in May.

8 to 10 ft. hig	h. 2 to 21/2-in. cal.,	B&B10 0	0
		B&B	
12 to 14 ft. hig	h, 2½ to 3-in. cal.,	B&B	0
12 to 11 ft big	h 3 to 21/ in and	D & D 20 0	0



The early spring beauty of its pure white flowers, the summer freshness of its soft green leaves, and the fall splendor of brilliant scarlet foliage and orange-red berries, as well as its individual habit of growth, make this tree outstanding.

Regular	grade	. Stem	type	e.														
4 to	5 ft.,	B&B								 							4	00
5 to	6 ft.,	B&B				 ٠	٠	٠		 	٠						5	00
6 to	7 ft	B&B															6	50
7 to	8 ft	B&B															8	00
		B&B																
		, B&B.																
		, B&B																
		, B&B.																

Cornus florida, continued
Specimen grade. Stem type. Top spread 6 to 8 ft. Each
Specimen grade. Stem type. Top spread 6 to 8 ft. Each 8 to 10 ft. high, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal., B&B\$15 00
10 to 12 ft. high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-in. cal., B&B
12 to 14 ft. high, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal., B&B
14 to 16 ft. high, 3½ to 4-in. cal., B&B
16 to 18 ft. high, 4 to 4½-in. cal., B&B
Bush type.
4 to 5 ft., B&B
5 to 6 ft., B&B
6 to 7 ft., B&B
7 to 8 ft., B&B
8 to 10 ft., B&B
10 to 12 ft., specimen, B&B
12 to 14 ft., specimen, B&B
14 to 16 ft., specimen, B&B
C. florida rubra. Red-flowering Dogwood. 20 to 25 ft.
Similar in beauty of growth to the White-flowering Dogwood.
Pink flowers add distinction to this variety. Most effective when planted among White Dogwood, for its leaves are more
brilliant in the fall.
Regular grade.
4 to 5 ft., B&B
5 to 6 ft., B&B 5 00
6 to 8 ft., B&B
8 to 10 ft., B&B
10 to 12 ft., B&B
Specimen grade, extra heavy.
8 to 10 ft., B&B
10 to 12 ft., B&B
12 to 13 ft., B&B
C. kousa. Japanese Flowering Dogwood. 15 to 20 ft.
A shrubby plant. Has large clusters of white flowers with
distinct centers. Blooms after foliage appears, a month later
than our native Dogwood.
than our native Dogwood. 6 to 8 ft., B&B
than our native Dogwood. 6 to 8 ft., B&B
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than our native Dogwood. 6 to 8 ft., B&B. 10 00 8 to 10 ft., B&B. 12 50 10 to 12 ft., B&B. 15 00 Crataegus - Hawthorn Cratægus arnoldiana. Arnold's Hawthorn. 15 to 20 ft. White flowers. Orange fruit. Large, piercing thorns. 6 to 8 ft., B&B. 7 50 8 to 10 ft., B&B. 10 00 10 to 12 ft., B&B. 15 00 C. carrierei. Carriere Hawthorn. 15 to 20 ft. White flowers. Orange-red fruit which lasts into the winter. 6 to 8 ft., B&B. 7 50 8 to 10 ft., B&B. 7 50 C. coccinea. Thicket Hawthorn. 10 to 12 ft. Shrubby grower. White flowers. Large red fruit. 6 to 8 ft., B&B. 7 50 8 to 10 ft., B&B. 7 50 8 to 10 ft., B&B. 10 00 C. cordata. Washington Hawthorn. 10 to 12 ft. White flowers. Red fruit lasting into winter. Fine foliage and color in autumn.
than our native Dogwood. 6 to 8 ft., B&B
than our native Dogwood. 6 to 8 ft., B&B
than our native Dogwood. 6 to 8 ft., B&B
than our native Dogwood. 6 to 8 ft., B&B
than our native Dogwood. 6 to 8 ft., B&B
than our native Dogwood. 6 to 8 ft., B&B. 10 00 8 to 10 ft., B&B. 12 50 10 to 12 ft., B&B. 15 00 Crataegus - Hawthorn Cratægus arnoldiana. Arnold's Hawthorn. 15 to 20 ft. White flowers. Orange fruit. Large, piercing thorns. 6 to 8 ft., B&B. 7 50 8 to 10 ft., B&B. 10 00 10 to 12 ft., B&B. 15 00 C. carrierei. Carriere Hawthorn. 15 to 20 ft. White flowers. Orange-red fruit which lasts into the winter. 6 to 8 ft., B&B. 7 50 8 to 10 ft., B&B. 10 00 C. coccinea. Thicket Hawthorn. 10 to 12 ft. Shrubby grower. White flowers. Large red fruit. 6 to 8 ft., B&B. 7 50 8 to 10 ft., B&B. 7 50 C. cordata. Washington Hawthorn. 10 to 12 ft. White flowers. Red fruit lasting into winter. Fine foliage and color in autumn. 5 to 6 ft., B&B. 5 00 6 to 8 ft., B&B. 5 00 6 to 8 ft., B&B. 7 50 8 to 10 ft., B&B. 7 50
than our native Dogwood. 6 to 8 ft., B&B

Cratægus monogyna albo-plena. Paul's Double White Hawthorn. 8 to 10 ft.
Clusters of small white flowers. Scarlet fruit. Each 6 to 8 ft., B&B
C. monogyna plena. Paul's Double Scarlet Hawthorn.
8 to 10 ft. Brilliant red flowers in clusters. Scarlet fruit.
5 to 6 ft., B&B
C. monogyna rosea. Paul's Double Pink Hawthorn. 8 to 10 ft.
Pale pink flowers in clusters. Scarlet fruit.
4 to 5 ft., B&B
GORDONIA alatamaha. Gordonia. 15 to 20 ft.
Low-branching ornamental tree. Creamy white flowers in September and October. Shiny green foliage turning scarlet in fall.
2 to 3 ft., B&B 4 00 3 to 4 ft., B&B 6 00
KOELREUTERIA paniculata. Golden Rain.
A large, loose-growing tree with yellow flowers at the crown in July. Excellent for dry sections.
5 to 6 ft., B&B
LABURNUM vulgare. Golden Chain. 15 to 20 ft.
Golden, drooping clusters of flowers, resembling wisteria, hanging at the ends of pleasing green-barked branches.
6 to 8 ft., specimen, B&B
L. vossi. Vossi Golden Chain. 15 to 18 ft.
A small tree bearing long racemes of golden blossoms in June. Pea-shaped flowers, in clusters like wisteria. 5 to 6 ft., B&B
MAGNOLIA glauca. Sweetbay. 15 to 20 ft.
A beautiful, small, shrubby tree, nearly evergreen; prefers moist location. Creamy white, wax-like flowers are highly fragrant.
2 to 3 ft., B&B. 2 50 3 to 4 ft., B&B. 3 50
M. soulangeana. Saucer Magnolia. 18 to 20 ft.
Pink cups with white inner walls.
3 to 3½ ft., B&B
5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B
6 to 7 ft., specimen, B&B
M. stellata. Star Magnolia. 12 to 15 ft. Pure white, single flowers.
2 to 3 ft., B&B. 5 00 3 to 4 ft., B&B. 7 50
OXYDENDRUM arboreum. Sorrel Tree. 20 to 25 ft.
A truly beautiful specimen. Shiny long green foliage. Fall finds this plant with clusters of waxy flowers and the leaves changing to vivid scarlet. Blends well in dogwood plantings.
3 to 4 ft., B&B
5 to 6 ft., B&B 5 00
6 to 8 ft., B&B

Malus · Flowering Crab-Apple

These hardy flowering Crab-Apples thrive in almost all locations and exposures. No other flowering trees or bushes give such a profusion of bloom in the springtime. In the autumn they are adorned with clusters of fruits in many colors. Crab-Apples do best in a sweet, well-drained soil and require full sunshine for best results.

Malus arnoldiana. Arnold's Crab-Apple. 12 to 15 ft.

Flowers in May, semi-double, deep pink. Bears miniature yellow apples which are relished by birds. 4 to 5 ft., B&B
M. atropurpurea. Purple Crab-Apple. 12 to 15 ft.
Flowers in May, single, rosy pink. Bears miniature red fruit,
relished by birds. 5 to 6 ft., B&B 5 00
M. atrosanguinea. Carmine Crab-Apple. 12 to 15 ft.
Flowers in May, single, dark pink shading into light crim-
son. Broad shapely grower. Bears miniature yellow fruit in fall. 4 to 5 ft., B&B
5 to 6 ft., B&B
M. eleyi. Ely Crab-Apple. 12 to 15 ft.
A free-blossoming, deep pink Crab-Apple with reddish fol-
iage. Flowers in May. Bears miniature red fruit in fall.
5 to 6 ft., B&B
M. floribunda. Japanese Crab-Apple. 15 ft. Light pink flowers in May followed by attractive tiny yellow-
and pink cheeked apples in fall
4 to 5 ft., B&B 5 00
5 to 6 ft., B&B
*M. ioensis bechteli. Bechtel's Crab. 15 ft.
Double, pink, rose-shaped flowers in late May. 3 to 4 ft., bare root
M. niedzwetzkyana. Redvein Crab-Apple. 12 to 15 ft.
Large, wine-colored flowers. Bears dark red fruit. Leaves
are a light purple color.
4 to 5 ft., B&B
M. parkmani. Parkman Crab-Apple. 12 to 15 ft.
Hanging clusters of pink flowers. Semi-dwarf in growth.
4 to 5 ft., B&B 5 00
5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B
M. robusta. Upright Cherry Crab-Apple. 12 to 15 ft.
Creamy white flowers. Grows rapidly. 4 to 5 ft., B&B
M. sargenti. Sargent's Crab-Apple. 8 to 9 ft.
Pure white flowers. Dwarf. Brilliant red berries which last
well into the winter.
2 to 3 ft., B&B
3 to 4 ft., B&B
M. scheideckeri. Scheidecker Crab-Apple. 12 to 15 ft.
Large, semi-double, pink flowers. Formal upright grower.
Bears waxy yellow fruit.
4 to 5 ft., B&B
M. spectabilis. Chinese Crab-Apple. 12 to 15 ft.
Fragrant, double, delicate pink flowers. Beautiful upright
plant. Bears small yellow fruit.
4 to 5 ft., B&B
6 to 8 ft., specimen, B&B
M. theifera. Tea Crab-Apple. 12 to 15 ft.
Flowers in May. Sturdy, spreading tree with entire branches
covered with flowers which are white or tinted with pale pink.
5 to 6 ft., B&B



Prunus, Hisakura. Pink Double-flowering Japanese Cherry

Prunus · Flowering Japanese Cherry

This fine flowering tree from Japan thrives in this locality. The weeping variety blossoms early and is very attractive in its habit of growth. The blooms of the Upright Cherry come later and last longer. They are single or double, depending on variety, and their colors range from pure white through light and deep pink. They flower best in full sunlight.

Prunus, Hisakura.	Pink Double-flowering	Japanese	Cherry.
30 to 35 ft.			Each

30	to 35 ft.	E	ch
4 to	5 ft., B&B	.\$3	50
5 to	6 ft., B&B	. 5	00
6 to	8 ft., B&B	. 7	50
6 to	8 ft., specimen, B&B	. 10	00
8 to	10 ft., specimen, B&B	.15	00
10 to	12 ft., specimen, B&B	.20	00
12 +0	14 ft engaimen R&R	25	00

9	
Prunus, Hisakura alba. White Semi-double-flowering	
Japanese Cherry. 30 to 35 ft. Each	
4 to 5 ft., B&B\$3 50	
5 to 6 ft., B&B 5 00	
6 to 8 ft., B&B 7 50	
6 to 8 ft., specimen, B&B	
8 to 10 ft., specimen, B&B)
12 to 14 ft., specimen, B&B)
P., Kwanzan. Large, Pink Double-flowering Cherry. 30 to 35 ft.	
4 to 5 ft., B&B)
5 to 6 ft., B&B	
6 to 8 ft., B&B 7 50)
6 to 8 ft., specimen, B&B)
8 to 10 ft., specimen, B&B)
P., Naden. Double Pink Siebold Cherry. 25 to 30 ft.	
4 to 5 ft., B&B 4 00	
5 to 6 ft., B&B 5 00	
6 to 8 ft., B&B 7 50	}
P. rosea pendula. Weeping Pink-flowering Japanese Cherry. 10 to 12 it.	
6-ft. stem, 2-yr. head, bare root. 4 00)
6-ft. stem, 6-yr. head, B&B	
P. rosea pendula flore-pleno. Weeping Pink-flowering Semi- Double Japanese Cherry. 10 to 12 ft.	
6-ft. stem, 6-yr. head, B&B)
P. serrulata. Weeping Pink Double-flowering Japanese Cherry. 10 to 12 ft.	
6-ft. stem, 6-yr. head, B&B)
P. tomentosa. Nanking Cherry. 6 to 8 ft.	
3 to 4 ft., B&B 3 00	
4 to 5 ft., B&B)
5 to 6 ft., B&B 5 00	
P. cerasifera blireana. Purple-leaved Plum. Double-flower- ing. 12 ft.	
5 to 6 ft., B&B 4 00)
P. cerasifera pissardi. Purple-leaved Plum. 10 to 12 ft.	
5 to 6 ft., B&B)
8 to 12 ft., specimen, B&B)
Malua thaifara Cannaga 19	

Malus theifera. See page 18





Weeping Japanese Cherries

Prunus triloba plena. Pink Double-flowering Plu 7 to 8 ft.	ım. Each
3 to 4 ft., bare root	\$2 00
P. glandulosa albo-plena. White Double-flower mond. 4 to 5 ft.	ring Al-
2 to 3 ft., bare root	1 50
P. glandulosa roseo-plena. Pink Double-flower mond. 4 to 5 ft. 1½ to 2 ft., B&B	
2 to 3 ft., B&B	
P. persica. Double-flowering Peach. 10 to 12 ft	
Double red flowers.	
5 to 6 ft., B&B	7 50
6 to 8 ft., B&B	10 00
RHUS cotinus. Smoke Tree; Purple Fringe. 12 to 15 ft.	
In July looks like a filmy purplish cloud. Fine Trunk becomes gnarled with age.	
4 to 5 ft., B&B	
STEWARTIA pseudo-camellia. Japanese Stewa 25 to 30 ft.	artia.
Erect-growing branches. Cup-shaped white flo	wers.
4 to 5 ft., B&B	
STYRAX japonica. Japanese Snowbell. 18 to 20 ft.	
Develops into wide-spreading handsome tre July with closely strung pure white bells. Useful or for mass plantings.	l as specimens
5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B	10 00



Taxus cuspidata capitata (Pyramidal Japanese Yew)

Evergreens Abies · Fir

Noble trees of majestic proportions are many of the Firs, and, on account of their rapid growth and hardiness, they may be classed among our most useful evergreens. Their habit of growth is pyramidal or conical, and their foliage ranges in color from light green to deep, somber, glaucous hues. They may be used in screens, backgrounds, or as specimens.

op desired to	
Abies concolor. White Fir. 50 to 60 ft. A large, pyramidal tree, its silver-green foliag with other evergreens. Does well in all soils. work and lawn specimens. 6 to 8 ft., specimen	Used for screen Each\$10 0015 00
9 to 10 ft., specimen	
A. homolepis (brachyphylla). Nikko Fir. 100 to From Nikko Mountains in Asia. A rapid-graneedles showing dark green above and light One of the very best, it thrives in this locality.	owing Fir with
3 to 4 ft	5 00
CEDRUS atlantica glauca. Blue Atlas Cedar. 60 to 70 ft.	

A very distinctive ornamental tree with rich blue foliage.



8 to 13-foot specimens

Chamaecyparis (Retinospora) · Cypress

Cypress is a large family of evergreens which thrive in various soil-conditions. Their uses are numerous because they vary in both color and size. Some grow into tall trees, while others are dwarf. Use this evergreen as a background for gardens, hedges, house foundations, and in rockeries. It must be used in the sunlight for best results. Most varieties grow rather rapidly.

Chamæcyparis obtusa gracilis. Hinoki Cypress.

 12 to 15 ft.

 Semi-dwarf with rich green color. Makes an ideal hedge.

 1½ to 2 ft.
 Each

 2 to 3 ft.
 \$2 50

 3 to 4 ft.
 5 00

 4 to 5 ft.
 7 50

- C. pisifera. Sawara Cypress. 40 to 50 ft. Hardy. Fast grower. Green. Pyramidal form.
- C. pisifera aurea. Golden Sawara Cypress. 30 to 40 ft Golden color. Hardy. Fast grower. Pyramidal form.
- C. pisifera plumosa. *Plume Cypress*. 35 to 40 ft.

 Feathery green foliage. Can be sheared into any shape desired. Fine for hedging.
- C. pisifera plumosa aurea. Golden Plume Cypress. 25 to 30 ft.

Feathery golden foliage with habits similar to the Plumosa.

Chamæcyparis pisifera squarrosa. Moss Cypress. 25 to 30 ft.
Cloudy blue foliage. Compact growth. Vigorous grower.
Sizes on all Chamæcyparis varieties unless otherwise noted Each 1½ to 2 ft. \$1 50 2 to 3 ft. 2 00 3 to 4 ft. 3 00 4 to 5 ft. 4 00 5 to 6 ft. 5 00 10 to 12 ft., extra-heavy specimen 25 00 12 to 14 ft., extra-heavy specimen 35 00
C. pisifera plumosa nana. Dwarf Cypress. 2½ to 3 ft. Suitable for rock-gardens.
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.}$ 6 00
CRYPTOMERIA japonica lobbi compacta. 50 to 60 ft. An irregular-growing pyramidal tree of Oriental appearance, changing from green to golden bronze in winter. 5 to 6 ft
Juniperus - Juniper; Cedar
The Junipers are a large group of evergreens which grow in almost all parts of this country, as well as in many parts of the world. These plants are used extensively in garden work, due to their varying types and interesting habits of growth, either columnar, bushy, or spreading. All varieties are extremely hardy, have attractive foliage, varying in color from light to dark and even to a bluish green. Some have showy blue berries in the fall. They may be used as individual specimens, for screens, hedges, or in rockgardens. They grow best in a well-drained soil in full sunshine, and for best results should be fed occasionally to maintain their color and artistic habits of growth.

Juniperus chinensis columnaris. Columnar Juniper.

	A rapid-growing, narrow Cedar. Blue-green foliage. Should	d
	be trimmed annually. Each	
	3 to 4 ft\$3 00	
	4 to 5 ft 5 00	0
	5 to 6 ft 6 00	
	6 to 8 ft	
	8 to 10 ft)
т	chinancia ofitzariana Different Lunitar E to 6 fe	

J. chinensis pfitzeriana. Pfitzer Juniper. 5 to 6 ft. A hardy, spreading, irregular Juniper. Two-toned green foliage. Will stand city conditions well. One of our best

evergreens.

15 to 18-in. spread	()
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-ft. spread)()
3 to 4-ft. spread, specimen 7 5	0
4 to 5-ft. spread, specimen	
5 to 6-ft. spread, specimen	()
6 to 8-ft, spread, extra-heavy specimen 30 (00

J. chinensis prostrata. Prostrate Juniper. 1½ to 2 ft.

A light green Creeping Juniper. Suitable for rock-gardens. 1½ to 2-ft. spread.



Juniperus chinensis sargenti

Juniperus chinensis sargenti. Sargent Juniper. 2 to 3 ft. A very hardy blue-green trailing Juniper of compact growth. Good ground-cover and valuable for the rockery. 1½ to 2-ft. spread. 2 to 2½-ft. spread. 4 00 2½ to 3-ft. spread. 5 00
J. communis depressa plumosa. Andorra Juniper. 2 to 3 ft.
A valuable, spreading, feathery Juniper. Fine for slopes; also good plant for border work. Turns a bronze color in the fall. 2 to 3-ft. spread
J. communis hibernica. Irish Juniper. 7 to 8 ft.
A very narrow formal Juniper of good green color, growing to about 6 to 7 feet.
5 to 6 ft 4 00
J. horizontalis. Creeping Juniper. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.
Irregular Creeping Juniper. Steel-blue color turning to bronze in winter. Good for rockery plantings.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-ft. spread
J. virginiana globosa. Globe Cedar. 3 to 4 ft.
A dwarf globe form of Cedar. Good for rockery use.
1½ to 2 ft
J. chinensis fortunei. Fortune's Juniper. 20 to 25 ft.
A rather informal-growing Cedar. Gray-green foliage. Useful in mixed plantings.
J. virginiana cannarti. Cannart Juniper. 20 to 25 ft.
A very attractive Hybrid Cedar having dark green, bunchy foliage. Bears porcelain-blue fruit in late summer. One of the best upright Junipers.
J. virginiana glauca. Blue Cedar. 20 to 25 ft.
A fine Juniper. Good grouped with other evergreens. Distinctive on account of its blue color.
J. virginiana keteleeri. Keteleer Cedar. 18 to 20 ft.
A rugged, compact, pyramidal Cedar, bearing large light blue berries in the fall. Has very attractive foliage. Always free from disease.
J. virginiana schotti. Schott Juniper. 20 to 25 ft.
Closely resembling our native Cedar, a tall slim tree with blue berries in fall.
Sizes on all the above varieties: Each
2 to 3 ft
4 to 5 ft
5 to 6 ft 5 00
6 to 8 ft., specimen
8 to 10 ft., specimen
10 10 12 11. SDCCIIICII

Picea · Spruce

These rapid-growing evergreens are distinctively pyramidal in habit and thrive best standing in well-drained soil in the open sunshine. They are used as windbreaks, screens, hedges, or as individuals. As a specimen, this conifer is unsurpassed and should be given plenty of room for development, since some varieties grow to great heights and become more attractive with age. They are extremely hardy. Thousands are used every year for Christmas trees.

This tree develops	into a tall, narrow specimen. Contrasting
foliage, green on top	and blue on bottom of needle. Each
1½ to 2 ft	\$3 00

P. orientalis. Oriental Spruce. 60 to 70 ft.

The aristocrat of Spruces. needles. (Supply limited.)	A	slov	v g	row	er.	S	Sho	rt	dark	greer)
2 to 3 ft											

7	to	8 ft., s	specimen.	 								.25	00
			specimen										
12	to	15 ft.,	specimen	 								.35	00
			specimen										

P. pungens kosteri. Koster Blue Spruce. 50 to 60 ft. (Grafted.)

The true Blue Spruce, an old-time favorite. A vigorous tree with good blue color. Used principally as a specimen.

2 to 3 ft 5 00)
3 to 4 ft	
4 to 5 ft., specimen	
5 to 6 ft., specimen	
5 to 6 ft., heavy specimen)
6 to 7 ft., heavy specimen)
7 to 8 ft., heavy specimen)

Pinus - Pine

Most of these well-known evergreens grow rapidly into large, rugged trees. They have attractive foliage of various colors, and are particularly well suited for windbreaks or screens, but they also grow into beautiful specimen trees. Some varieties thrive at the seashore, while others do best at higher elevations. All varieties, however, grow well under exposed or windy conditions and do best in full sunlight. Most Pines enjoy a light, well-drained soil.

Pinus flexilis. Limber Pine. 30 to 40 ft.

A beautifu	Pine,	too little	,	0 0
foliage blends				Each
8 to 10 ft			 	\$15 00
10 to 12 ft			 	20 00
12 to 14 ft			 	25 00

P. montana mughus. Mugho Pine. 3 to 4 ft.

A very fine low-growing Pine, used successfully in borderwork. One of the best for shore-plantings. Very hardy.

						_		0		
15	to	18-ir	ı. sprea	d					3	00
2	to	3-ft.	spread	x 11/2	to 21/2	ft. high,	specimen		7	5()
3	to	4-ft.	spread	x 2 to	3 ft. h	igh, spec	imen		9	00
							specimen			
							ecimen			

Evergreen prices include balling and burlapping



Pinus strobus (White Pine)

Pinus nigra (austriaca). Austrian Pine. 50 to 60 ft.	
A heavy, solid dome of green. Thrives on the wind and spray at the seashore. A two-needle Pine.	
5 to 6 ft	0
6 to 8 ft	0
8 to 10 ft., heavy specimen	0
10 to 12 ft., heavy specimen	0
12 to 14 ft., heavy specimen	
12 to 14 ft., extra-heavy specimen)
P. resinosa. Red or Norway Pine. 60 to 70 ft.	
A good Pine for this section. Fast-growing, with heavy dark green needles. Good for windbreaks and a quick screen Does best in well-drained soil.	
3 to 4 ft	
4 to 5 ft	_
5 to 6 ft	-
10 to 12 ft	_
10 to 12 ft., heavy specimen	_
12 to 14 ft	0
12 to 14 ft., heavy specimen	
14 to 16 ft., heavy specimen	
P. strobus. White Pine. 80 to 100 ft.	
A native Pine, probably the best known of all. Great favorit for planting with birch and hemlock; also a fine screen tree Pruning makes it more dense. A five-needle Pine.	e
4 to 5 ft	0
5 to 6·ft	
6 to 8 ft	
8 to 10 ft	
10 to 12 ft	_
12 to 14 ft., heavy specimen	_
14 to 16 ft., heavy specimen	
16 to 18 ft., heavy specimen	0
P. sylvestris. Scotch Pine. 40 to 50 ft.	
Irregular, spreading branches. Blue-green foliage. Rapid grower valuable for screen planting. Stands pruning.	H
6 to 9 ft 5 00)
27	



Pinus montana mughus (Mugho Pine)

Pseudotsuga · Douglas Fir

This evergreen is a rapid, graceful grower. Its foliage varies from light to dark green, and in some types even to a bluish green. It is perfectly hardy and transplants easily. This conifer thrives in exposed locations and grows well in moist as well as well-drained soils. It is used for windbreaks, screens, or as a specimen tree; also used extensively for Christmas trees.

Pseudotsuga douglasi. Douglas Fir. 70 to 80 ft.	Ea	ch
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	.\$2	50
2 to 3 ft	. 4	00
6 to 8 ft., specimen	.10	00
8 to 10 ft., specimen	.12	50
10 to 12 ft., heavy specimen	. 20	00
12 to 14 ft., heavy specimen	.25	00
14 to 16 ft., heavy specimen	.30	00
16 to 18 ft., heavy specimen	.40	00

Taxus . Yew

All varieties become handsome plants, some low- or dwarf-growing, some faster and more upright, while others grow into large pyramidal-shaped trees.

They may be used in gardens, for hedges, near the house, or as individual specimens.

Yews are very hardy and some varieties are adorned with beautiful red berries in the late summer or fall. Some of these plants tolerate shade, but most varieties grow best in full sunlight.

Taxus baccata repandens. Spreading English Yew.

2 to 3 ft

2 00 3 10.	
A flat-growing dark green Yew. Good for foundation,	ceme-
tery, rockery and border plantings.	Each
1½ to 2 ft	2 75
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.}$	3 50
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft	5 00

Taxus cuspidata. Japanese Spreading Yew.

5 to 8 ft. high and 15 to 18 ft. wide.

A spreading Yew, bearing beautiful red berries in fall. Responds well to shearing, yet is attractive when allowed to develop naturally. Excellent for hedges, borders, and foundation plantings. Does fairly well in shade.

plantings. Does larry well in shade.	.11
15 to 18 in\$1	75
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	
2 to 2½ ft 3	00
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft	
$3 \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.}$	00
$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft	00
3½ to 4 ft. 6 3 to 4 ft., heavy specimen	00
4 to 5 ft., heavy specimen	00
5 to 6 ft., heavy specimen	
6 to 7 ft., heavy specimen	

T. cuspidata capitata. Pyramidal Japanese Yew. 20 to 25 ft.

Handsome pyramidal tree. Its dark green foliage is covered with red berries in the fall. Fine for formal plantings, hedges, or as specimens. Our plants in this variety are a far superior type.

2	to	3 ft 2 5	50
3	to	4 ft	00
4	to	5 ft 7 5	50
		6 ft	
		7 ft	
7	to	8 ft. high, 4 to 5 ft. wide, heavy specimen 35 0)()
		oft. high, 4 to 5 ft. wide, heavy specimen 50 0	
		10 ft. high, 4 to 6 ft. wide, heavy specimen 60 0	
		11 ft. high, 4 to 7 ft. wide, heavy specimen .100 0	
11	to	12 ft. high, 4 to 7 ft. wide, heavy specimen . 125 0)()
12	to	13 ft high 5 to 7 ft wide heavy specimen 150 0	10

T. cuspidata Hoyti. Hoyt's Yew.

6 to 8 ft. high and 10 to 12 ft. wide.

A compact upright spreading Yew densely clothed in large, heavy, dark green foliage. It is a fine grower. Has red berries in late summer and fall.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	 					 							. 3	25
2 to 2½ ft	 			٠	٠	 				٠.			. 4	00
3 to 4 ft., specimen	 					 							.12	50
4 to 5 ft., specimen	 					 							. 20	00

Evergreen prices include balling and burlapping



Taxus cuspidata nana (brevifolia). See page 30

Taxus cuspidata intermedia. Hybrid Yew. 6 to 8 ft.

A rugged, semi-dwarf, compact grower. Its foliage is slightly larger than the Brevifolia. An excellent Yew.

15 to 18 in.

12 to 2 ft.

2 to 2½ ft.

3 00

2 to 2½ ft.

4 50

2½ to 3 ft., specimen

3 to 3½ ft., specimen

Larger sizes on application.

T. cuspidata nana (brevifolia). Dwarf Japanese Yew. 5 to 6 ft.

We believe Nana to be the best of all the Yews. Artistic and irregular, spreading growth if allowed its freedom. It is very hardy and has deep green foliage. Truly an aristocrat. It may be used as a specimen or for dwarf hedges.

15 to 18 in. high	2	50
1½ to 2 ft. high	3	00
2 to 2½-ft. spread	4	50
2½ to 3-ft. spread	7	50
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-ft. spread, specimen	10	00
3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. spread, specimen	15	00
$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4-ft. spread, specimen	20	00

T. media Hicksi. Hicks Yew. 10 to 12 ft.

Having a columnar habit of growth, it may be substituted for the Irish Yew in cold climates. Very dark green in color, it is valuable in formal gardens and when planted close makes a fine hedge.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	2 50
2 to 3 ft	4 00
3 to 4 ft	
4 to 5 ft., specimen	
5 to 6 ft., specimen	00 0
6 to 7 ft., specimen	
7 to 8 ft., specimen	00 0

Evergreen prices include balling and burlapping



Landscape Planting with Taxus media Hicksi (Hicks Yew)



greens. Most varieties are tall, fast-growing, and are useful as hedges, windbreaks, backgrounds, and specimens in landscape work. The slower-growing and dwarf varieties are useful for foundation plantings and garden designs. The Arborvitæ is hardy and will thrive in all kinds of soil-conditions. Most varieties need full sunlight for best results.

Thuja lobbi atrovirens. Giant Arborvitæ. 35 to 40 ft.		
Fast-growing, broad, pyramidal Arborvitæ, with s	sligh	tly
pendulous branches. Does very well in shade.	Ea	ch
4 to 5 ft	.\$3	00
5 to 6 ft	. 4	00
6 to 8 ft		
8 to 10 ft		
10 to 12 ft., specimen		
12 to 14 ft., specimen	20	00
14 to 16 ft., specimen		

T. occidentalis. American Arborvitæ. 30 to 35 ft. Fast-growing, hardy, pyramidal tree, useful for screening and hedging. One of the oldest varieties.

6 to 8 ft	3 5	0
8 to 10 ft	5 0	00
10 to 12 ft., heavy specimen	12 0	0
12 to 14 ft., heavy specimen	15 0	0



Hoyt Nurseries and How to Reach It

RSERY

UR NURSERY is located in the town of New Canaan, Conn., 40 miles from New York City and just ½ mile north of the Merritt Parkway, which connects with Hutchinson River and other New York City and Westchester County parkway systems.

Approaching New Canaan from New York, turn right off the Merritt Parkway at the Norwalk-New Canaan exit. Turn right on State Highway passing back under Parkway and follow Hoyt Nursery signs for 3/4 mile to Nursery.

Approaching on Merritt Parkway from Bridgeport and east, turn right off parkway at the Norwalk-New Canaan exit. Proceed straight ahead and follow Nursery signs ½ mile to Nursery.

Evergreens

Thuja occidentalis douglasi pyramidalis. 20 to 25 ft. Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitæ.
Slender, pyramidal, spiral in effect, with twisted dark green foliage. Very effective in combination with other evergreens. Each 5 to 6 ft
6 to 8 ft 6 00
T. occidentalis globosa. Globe Arborvitæ. 3 to 4 ft. Compact, globe-shaped plant. Good for foreground planting. 2 to 3 ft
T. occidentalis, Little Gem. Little Gem Arborvitæ. 2 to 3 ft. A dwarf type used extensively in rockeries. 10 to 12 in
T. occidentalis lutea. George Peabody Arborvitæ. 12 to 15 ft. A golden-tinged Arborvitæ, pyramidal in form.
6 to 8 ft 5 00
T. occidentalis pyramidalis. <i>Pyramidal Arborvitæ</i> . 25 to 30 ft.
A dense, slender green pyramid, probably the best in its family. Good for formal work; also a good hedge-plant.
3 to 4 ft. 2 50 4 to 5 ft. 3 00 5 to 6 ft. 3 50 6 to 7 ft. 5 00 7 to 8 ft. 6 00
T. occidentalis riversi. River's Arborvitæ. Compact pyramidal habit.
3 to 4 ft 4 00 4 to 5 ft. 5 00 5 to 6 ft 6 00 6 to 8 ft., specimen 7 50 8 to 10 ft., specimen .10 00
T. occidentalis rosenthali. Rosenthal Arborvitæ. 8 to 10 ft.
A slow-growing, compact, pyramidal plant with rich green foliage. Has the best color of all the Arborvitæs.
2 to 3 ft. 2 00 3 to 4 ft. 3 00 4 to 5 ft. 4 00 5 to 6 ft. 5 00 6 to 7 ft., specimen 7 50
T. occidentalis semperaurea. 15 to 20 ft. Dense, pyramidal tree. Dark green foliage, tipped with deep
gold. This tree thrives well in almost complete shade. 3 to 4 ft. 3 00 4 to 5 ft. 3 50 5 to 6 ft. 5 00 6 to 8 ft. 7 50 8 to 10 ft., specimen 10 00 10 to 12 ft., specimen 12 00 12 to 14 ft., specimen 20 00 14 to 16 ft., specimen 25 00
T. occidentalis wareana. Siberian Arborvitæ. 12 to 15 ft.
Semi-dwarf, slow-growing, broad-based pyramid. Very hardy. 3 to 4 ft
Evergreen prices include balling and burlapping



Tsuga · Hemlock

Stately grace and dignity characterize the Hemlock, which we consider the most beautiful of the larger North American evergreens. Its attractive dark green foliage weeps gracefully and is tipped with the bright green of new growth during the spring. Hemlocks are hardy and thrive in almost any soil. They tolerate the shade better than other evergreens and are very adaptable, being used for hedges, backgrounds for gardens, or as specimens. They stand shearing or pruning, or may be allowed to grow naturally.

Evergreens

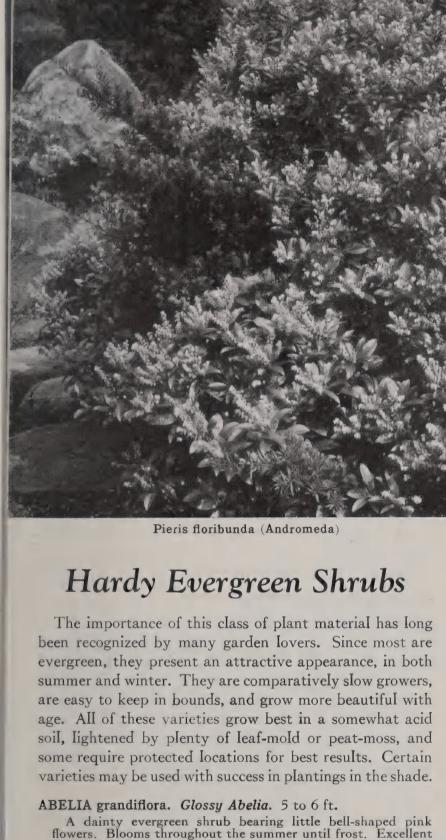
Hemlocks Are a Hoyt Specialty

We believe our Hemlocks are better grown, have better color, and develop into better plants when older, than the usual run of Hemlock.

Tsuga canadensis. Canadian Hemlock. 70 to 80 ft.	Each
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	\$1 25
2 to 3 ft	
3 to 4 ft	
4 to 5 ft	
5 to 6 ft	
6 to 7 ft	
7 to 8 ft	
8 to 9 ft., heavy specimen	
9 to 10 ft., heavy specimen	
10 to 12 ft., heavy specimen	
12 to 14 ft., heavy specimen	
14 to 16 ft., heavy specimen\$35 to	40 00
T. caroliniana. Carolina Hemlock. 40 to 50 ft.	
Has a longer, wider needle than our native type. irregular and slower in growth.	More
3 to 4 ft	3 25
4 to 5 ft	
5 to 6 ft	6 00
Evergreen prices include balling and burlapping	

Canadian Hemlock, 3 to 4 feet, growing in nursery





varieties may be used with success in plantings in the snade.
ABELIA grandiflora. Glossy Abelia. 5 to 6 ft.
A dainty evergreen shrub bearing little bell-shaped pink flowers. Blooms throughout the summer until frost. Excellent
for garden plantings.
15 to 18 in\$1 50
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
2 to 3 ft
BERBERIS julianæ. Wintergreen Barberry. 5 to 6 ft.
A yellowish green, spiny-leaved shrub with bright yellow flowers followed by purplish fruit. Good autumn color.
1½ to 2 ft. 2 00 2 to 3 ft. 2 50



Cotoneaster horizontalis in rock-garden

Hardy Evergreen Shrubs

Bushy and densely clothed with small shiny green holly-like leaves. Attractive yellow flowers followed by inconspicuous black fruit. Good for border work, hedges, and rockeries. Each 15 to 18 in
BUXUS sempervirens arborescens. Boxwood. 8 to 10 ft.
Hardiest type of Boxwood. Dark green color, compact in growth, adaptable for use as edging, specimens and in topiary work.
Edging Boxwood. Per 100
6 to 8 in., bare root\$30 00
8 to 10 in., bare root
10 to 12 in., bare root
Specimen Boxwood. Each
12 x 12 in\$1 50
14 x 14 in
15 x 15 in
16 x 16 in
18 x 18 in 4 00
20 x 20 in 6 00

Cotoneaster

This species, introduced from China, is a valuable contribution to the family of broadleafs. Graceful habit, beauty of leaf and fruit, make it an ideal plant for house foundations, entrances, hedges, or ground-cover plantings.

Cotoneaster dielsiana. Diel's Cotoneaster. 5 to 6 ft.
Arching branches. Attractive scarlet berries. Upright spread. \$2 00 1½ to 2 ft.....

fast grower.

1½ to 2 ft.

2 to 2½ ft.

2½ to 3 ft.

2 50

Each

Hardy Evergreen Shrubs

2201019 20018:000
Cotoneaster horizontalis. Rock Cotoneaster. 2 ft. A dwarf, trailing variety, nearly evergreen, with brilliant red berries. 10 to 12 in., pot-grown. 12 to 15 in., pot-grown. 15 to 18 in., pot-grown. 200
C. microphylla. Rockspray. 2 ft. Most dwarf of this family. Showy in flower and fruit. 15 to 18 in., pot-grown. 2 25 1½ to 2 ft., pot-grown 2 75 2 to 2½ ft., pot-grown 3 25
C. zabeli. Zabel's Cotoneaster. 5 to 6 ft. A graceful, slender-branched shrub of medium height, with red fruit. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 2 50 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. 3 00
DAPHNE cneorum. Garland Flower. 1½ to 2 ft. Slow-growing, spreading little plant. Has narrow green foliage covered with rosy pink flowers in early spring and again in late summer. Valuable in rockery and flower border. 9 to 12 in
ILEX crenata. Japanese Holly. 12 to 15 ft. Dense-growing, upright plant with dark green box-like leaf. Small black fruit. Blends well in any evergreen planting; also used as a specimen. 2 to 2½ ft. 3 00 2½ to 3 ft. 4 00 3 to 4 ft. 5 00 4 to 5 ft. 6 00
*I. crenata bullata. Boxleaf Japanese Holly. 4 to 5 ft. A hardy, compact, dwarf border plant. Shiny black fruit. A fine substitute for boxwood. 12 to 15 in
I. glabra. Inkberry. 4 to 6 ft. A native shrub with deep green leaves and black berries, used to advantage in evergreen gardens, along stream and pool or edging woodland. 12 to 15 in. 1 50 15 to 18 in. 2 50 1½ to 2 ft. 3 00
I. opaca. American Holly. 25 to 30 ft. Better known as Christmas Holly. Becoming more and more a favorite among the planters. Its shiny leaves and red berries make it a desirable plant for use as a specimen, in mass planting, or for hedges. Will stand pruning. 3 to 4 ft. 600 4 to 5 ft. 800 5 to 6 ft., heavy specimen 20 00 6 to 7 ft., heavy specimen 25 00 7 to 8 ft., heavy specimen 30 00



Pyracantha coccinea lalandi (Laland Firethorn)

Broad-leaved Evergreens

Kalmia latifolia · Mountain Laurel

6 to 8 ft

6 to 8 ft.
This, our Connecticut State Plant, is probably the most valuable and beautiful of all our broadleaf evergreens. Blooms late in June with a cluster of pink flowers. Can be used for mass plantings, border work, and as a specimen; in fact, it adds beauty anywhere. 15 to 18 in. 1½ to 2 ft. 2 00 2 to 3 ft. 3 50 4 to 6 ft., specimen. S6 to 15 00
LEUCOTHOE catesbæi. Drooping Leucothoe.
2½ to 3 ft. A low-growing evergreen plant with arching branches, rich green leaves turning to bronze in the fall. Showy, fragrant, creamy white flowers in May. Excellent when used in border combinations with laurel and rhododendron. 15 to 18 in
PIERIS (Andromeda) floribunda. Mountain Andromeda.
4 to 5 ft. A very hardy evergreen shrub which blooms early in spring with an abundance of upright white flower-spikes. Used for border-work in mass plantings. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-ft. spread. $2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. spread. 3 00 $2 \text{ to } 3$ -ft. spread. P. japonica. Japanese Andromeda. 6 to 7 ft. Truly one of the finest broadleafs with graceful, pendulous sprays of white flowers in early spring, followed by striking wine-colored new growth. Excellent for rockeries, specimens, or bordering taller growing species. 15 to 18 in. 2 50 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. 3 00 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 4 00 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., specimen. 7 50 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., specimen. 10 00
*PYRACANTHA coccinea lalandi. Laland Firethorn.
8 to 10 ft. A shrubby Thorn with white flower clusters, known best for its orange-red fruit, appearing in late summer. 3 to 4 ft., tubbed

Kalmia latifolia (Mountain Laurel)





Rhododendrons

Rhododendrons are easy to grow. Planted in properly prepared soil, they will give satisfaction. There are many types to choose from, ranging from dwarf to tall-growing varieties. For best effects, group plantings are suggested. Good care is necessary. They must have an acid soil. Mulch with oak leaves or lawn clippings. Liberal watering during dry periods is essential.

Rhododendron carolinianum. Carolina Rhododendron. 5 to 6 ft.

Small-leaved variety with pink or white flowers.	Semi-dwarf.
Blooms in June.	Each
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft	4 00
3 to 4 ft	5 00
R. catawbiense. Catawba Rhododendron. 8 to 10	ft.

Parent of many hybrids. Blooms in May and June. Rosy purple flowers.

R. maximum. Rosebay Rhododendron. 12 to 15 ft.

A good plant for shady places. The large leaves are of greater landscape value than the pale pink flowers. Blooms in late June. Prefers acid soil. Good for mass plantings.

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Special prices on larger quantities and specimen sizes

HYBRID RHODODENDRON. Write for prices and sizes.



An effective arrangement

Azaleas

Happily situated by being planted in full sunshine but protected from winter winds, Azaleas produce brilliant blossoms of many colors. They want an acid soil, and during blossom-time require an abundance of moisture. Some of our native types grow into fairly large bushes, but most Azaleas seldom attain a height of more than 3 or 4 feet.

Azalea arborescens. Sweet Azalea. 6 to 8 ft. Fragrant white or blush-pink flowers, desirable on of late bloom. Flowers in June. 1½ to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.	. \$2	ch 50
A. calendulacea. Flame Azalea. 6 to 8 ft.		
Probably the most brilliant of our native shrubs. in late May, orange to scarlet in color.	Flow	ers
1½ to 2 ft	. 2	50
2 to 3 ft		
A. kaempferi. Torch Azalea. 4 to 5 ft. Salmon to orange-red flowers in late May. 1½ to 2 ft		
A. ledifolia alba. 3 to 4 ft. Pure white flowers in May. Semi-evergreen.		
12 to 15 in	. 2	50
15 to 18 in		
1½ to 2 ft		
A. ledifolia rosea. 3 to 4 ft. Soft blush-pink flowers in May. Semi-evergreen.		
1½ to 2 ft	. 3	50



of flowering Azaleas

Azaleas

Azalea mollis. Chinese Azalea. 4 to 5 ft. Varied orange color. Flowers in May. 15 to 18 in	
A. nudiflora. Pinxterbloom. 5 to 6 ft. A native pink, blooming in mid-May. 1½ to 2 ft. 2 to 2½ ft.	
A. schlippenbachi. 3 to 4 ft. Attractive large rose-pink blossoms in June. 15 to 18 in	
A. vaseyi. 3 to 4 ft. Beautiful shell-pink flowers in early May. 1½ to 2 ft	
A. viscosa. 5 to 6 ft. Fragrant, white, pink-tinged flowers in late June. 2 to 2½ ft	3 50
A. yodogawa. 4 to 5 ft. Semi-double lavender flowers in late May and June. foliage turning crimson in the fall. 1½ to 2 ft	2 50



which have been spaced and pruned in the hursery, and
when used in plantings, give an immediate landscape effect.
ABELIA grandiflora. Glossy Abelia. 5 to 6 ft.
A dainty evergreen shrub bearing little bell-shaped pink
flowers. Blooms throughout the summer until frost. Excellent
for garden plantings. May be cut back every spring. Each
15 to 18 in., B&B\$1 50
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., B&B
2 to 3 ft., B&B
AMELANCHIER canadensis. Downy Shadbush. 20 to 25 ft.
Native plant bearing white flowers in early spring. Fruit
relished by birds. Grows well in wooded and wet sections.
2 to 3 ft 1 00
3 to 4 ft 1 25
ARALIA pentaphylla. Five-leaf Aralia. 7 to 8 ft.

Small green flower. Better known for its five-leaf foliage. Makes a good hedge. Branches are definitely thorny. 3 to 4 ft...... 2 ()() 5 to 6 ft., specimen

ARONIA arbutifolia. Red Chokeberry. 8 to 10 ft. White flowers tinged with red in early spring. Outstanding red fruit in fall. Each
2 to 3 ft\$1 00
A. melanocarpa. Black Chokeberry. 8 to 10 ft. White flowers. Black fruit in fall. 2 to 3 ft
BENZOIN æstivale (Lindera Benzoin). Spice Bush. 6 to 8 ft.
Clusters of yellow flowers in April. Red berries in September, relished by birds. Good for moist ground. 2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft. 4 to 5 ft. 1 50
BERBERIS thunbergi. Japanese Barberry. 5 to 7 ft. Small green leaves. Red berries in fall, which stay nearly all winter. Used extensively for hedging and ground-cover for rough banks.
1½ to 2 ft
Similar to Thunbergi in habit. Bright red foliage in spring, reddish purple in summer and scarlet in fall.
15 to 18 in
BUDDLEIA, Charming. New Pink Butterfly Bush. 6 ft. Large spires of pink flowers. Blooms all summer. 3-yr
B. farquhari. Farquhar Butterfly Bush. 8 to 10 ft. Improved variety. Blooms all summer, with lilac-colored flowers. Attracts butterflies.
3-yr
CALLICARPA purpurea. Chinese Beauty Berry. 4 to 5 ft.
Dense green foliage in summer. Bunches of mauve berries along its willowy branches in the fall. 2 to 3 ft
CALYCANTHUS floridus. Sweet Shrub. 8 to 9 ft.
Sweet-scented brown bud-like flowers in June. Good for
mass plantings. 2 to 3 ft
CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis. Buttonbush. 6 to 10 ft.
Creamy white flowers from July to September. 3 to 4 ft
CLETHRA alnifolia. Sweet Pepperbush. 7 to 8 ft.
White flowers during June and July. Thrives in damp ground as well as upland.
1½ to 2 ft
CORNUS alba sibirica. Coral Dogwood. 8 to 10 ft.
Dogwood leaf. Coral bark gives striking effect in winter.
3 to 4 ft
C. amomum. Silky Dogwood. 6 to 8 ft.
Light red bark. Porcelain-blue berries in the fall.
3 to 4 ft

Gray bark. Shiny green foliage. Yellow flowers. Cherry-like scarlet fruit in fall. 3 to 4 ft., B&B. 5 to 5 ft., B&B. 5 to 6 ft., B&B. 6 to 8 ft. 8 Bright yellow bark in winter. Blends well with Red-barked Dogwood 3 to 4 ft. 1 to 10 CYDONIA japonica. Japanese Flowering Quince. 6 to 8 ft. Old-fashioned. Brilliant red flowers in early May. 15 to 18 in. 75 DAPHNE mezereum. February Daphne. 4 to 5 ft. Small shrub with fragrant rosy purple blooms. Red fruit follows. 18 to 24 in., B&B. DEUTZIA gracilis. Slender Deutzia. 3 to 4 ft.
C. paniculata. Gray Dogwood. 10 to 12 ft. White flowers in June and July. White berries in September. 3 to 4 ft. 150 C. stolonifera. Red Osier Dogwood. 8 to 10 ft. Red bark adds color in winter. Fine foliage in summer. 3 to 4 ft. 75 4 to 5 ft. 100 C. stolonifera flaviramea. Golden-twig Dogwood. 6 to 8 ft. Bright yellow bark in winter. Blends well with Red-barked Dogwood 3 to 4 ft. 100 CYDONIA japonica. Japanese Flowering Quince. 6 to 8 ft. Old-fashioned. Brilliant red flowers in early May. 15 to 18 in. 75 DAPHNE mezereum. February Daphne. 4 to 5 ft. Small shrub with fragrant rosy purple blooms. Red fruit follows. 18 to 24 in., B&B 150
C. stolonifera. Red Osier Dogwood. 8 to 10 ft. Red bark adds color in winter. Fine foliage in summer. 3 to 4 ft
C. stolonifera flaviramea. Golden-twig Dogwood. 6 to 8 ft. Bright yellow bark in winter. Blends well with Red-barked Dogwood 3 to 4 ft. 1 00 CYDONIA japonica. Japanese Flowering Quince. 6 to 8 ft. Old-fashioned. Brilliant red flowers in early May. 15 to 18 in. 75 DAPHNE mezereum. February Daphne. 4 to 5 ft. Small shrub with fragrant rosy purple blooms. Red fruit follows. 18 to 24 in., B&B. 1 50
Dogwood 3 to 4 ft
6 to 8 ft. Old-fashioned. Brilliant red flowers in early May. 15 to 18 in
15 to 18 in
Small shrub with fragrant rosy purple blooms. Red fruit follows. 18 to 24 in., B&B
follows. 18 to 24 in., B&B
DEUTZIA gracilis. Slender Deutzia. 3 to 4 ft.
A dwarf Deutzia, with snowy white flowers. Valuable in
border planting. Blooms in May. 15 to 18 in
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., specimen, B&B
D. gracilis rosea. Pink Slender Deutzia. 2 to 3 ft.
Numerous small pink flowers. Fine shrub where a low-growing plant is required. Blooms in May. 1½ to 2 ft
D. lemoinei. Lemoine Deutzia. 4 to 5 ft. Upright, spreading, semi-dwarf habit. White flowers borne
in clusters. Blooms in May. 1½ to 2 ft
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., specimen, B&B
Probably the best known of all Deutzias. Grows tall. White
to pale pink flowers in May.
to pale pink flowers in May. 4 to 5 ft
D. scabra crenata. Double-flowering Pink Deutzia. 9 to 10 ft.
One of the finest tall-growing Deutzias. Pink and white blossoms in May. 4 to 5 ft
5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B
ELÆAGNUS angustifolia. Russian Olive. 15 to 18 ft. Silvery gray leaves and branchlets. Orange berries. 4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B
ENKIANTHUS campanulatus. Redvein Enkianthus.
An erect-growing shrub. Has pale yellow flowers in May. Its leaves turn a beautiful scarlet color in the fall.
2 to 3 ft., B&B



Forsythia spectabilis

EUONYMUS alatus. Winged or Corky-barked Euony-

mus. 7 to 8 ft.
A corky-barked tree with startling crimson foliage in the fall. Good plant for exposed places. Each 2 to 3 ft. \$1 00 3 to 4 ft., B&B 2 00 4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B 3 00 5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B 3 50 6 to 7 ft., specimen, B&B 5 00 7 to 8 ft., specimen, B&B 7 50
E. alatus compactus. Dwarf Winged Euonymus. 4 to 5 ft.
Same habit as Alatus, but in the dwarf form. Good for low hedges and foreground planting. 1½ to 2 ft
E. americana. Brook Euonymus. 10 to 12 ft.
Bright green foliage. Tall and erect in growth. Rose-colored fruit with scarlet seed-coats. 2 to 3 ft
A tall-growing Euonymus. Turns brilliant crimson in the fall. Light pink fruits hang on after leaves fall. 2 to 3 ft
EXOCHORDA grandiflora. Pearlbush. 10 to 12 ft. This fine shrub grows tall. Beautiful pearl-white flowers in May. It does well in damp places. One of the best shrubs. 3 to 4 ft
FORSYTHIA spectabilis. Showy Border Forsythia.
8 to 9 ft. This showy Forsythia is a little darker yellow than other varieties. One of the best April bloomers. 3 to 4 ft. 4 to 5 ft. 5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B. 2 50
F. suspensa. Weeping Golden Bell. 6 to 8 ft.
Blooms in late April and early May. Excellent for sprawling over walls, or on steep banks. 2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft. 4 to 5 ft. 1 25
F. suspensa fortunei. Fortune's Golden Bell. 8 to 9 ft. Blooms in late April and early May. Has especially attrac-
tive yellow branches. 75 3 to 4 ft. 75 4 to 5 ft. 1 00 5 to 6 ft. 1 25 5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B 2 50 6 to 7 ft., specimen, B&B 3 00

Forsythia viridissima. Green-stem Forsythia. 6 to 8 ft.
Blooms in late April and early May. Beautiful fall foliage of bronze.
Each
3 to 4 ft\$0 75
4 to 5 ft 1 00
4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B
E to 6 ft annium DeD
5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B
Land Control of the C
HALESIA tetraptera. Silverbell. 20 to 25 ft.
Pure white, dangling, bell-shaped flowers in May, followed by
brown winged seeds.
4 to 5 ft., B&B
TIAMANETIC III. OLI IVI I II. I IO. 10 C
HAMAMELIS mollis. Chinese Witch-Hazel. 10 to 12 ft.
Golden yellow flowers in February borne in good-sized clus-
ters on the ends of stubby branchlets.
2 to 3 ft., specimen, B&B
2 to 3 ft., specimen, D&D
H. virginiana. Witch-Hazel. 12 to 15 ft.
Lemon-color flowers, blooming in late autumn after leaves fall.
4 to 5 ft
5 to 6 ft

Hibiscus Syriacus - Althea; Rose of Sharon

The Hibiscus, often known as Althea or Rose of Sharon, blooms from July to September, when so few of our shrubs are in flower. They grow as high as 8 to 12 feet and may be procured in various colors, some being double. Our Hibiscus are carefully grown and are true to name and color.



Double Hibiscus

Single-flowering Hibiscus

Hibiscus syriacus cœlestis. Single blue hybrid. Blooms from August to early autumn. 3 to 4 ft
H. syriacus rubis. Single red hybrid. Blooms from August to early autumn.
3 to 4 ft. 1 50 4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B. 3 00 5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B. 3 50
H. syriacus totus albus. Single; white. Blooms from August to early autumn. 2 to 3 ft
3 to 4 ft
Double-flowering Hibiscus
Hibiscus syriacus anemonæflorus. Double; pink. Blooms from August to early autumn.
3 to 4 ft
H. syriacus, Duchesse de Brabant. Double; red. Blooms from August to early autumn.
4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B
H. syriacus, Jeanne d'Arc.
Double; white. Blooms from August to early autumn. 3 to 4 ft
H. syriacus, Lady Stanley.
Double; blush-pink. Blooms from August to early autumn. 3 to 4 ft
HYDRANGEA arborescens. Hills of Snow. 4 to 5 ft. Bears large heads of white flowers in June. Light green foliage.
2 to 3 ft
Blooms on new growth, August to frost. White, gradually turning to pink. Must be trimmed back severely each year. 2 to 3 ft
HYPERICUM aureum. Golden St. Johnswort. 3 to 4 ft.
A dwarf, compact-growing shrub. Blue-green foliage followed by yellow flowers in July and August, later adorned with numerous seed-pods.
2 to 3 ft
ILEX verticillata. Black Alder; Winterberry. 8 to 10 ft. Native shrub. Bright red berries in late fall, lasting well
into the winter. Good Christmas decorations. 1 00 2 to 3 ft. 1 00 3 to 4 ft. 2 00
4 to 5 ft
JASMINUM nudiflorum. Winter Jasmine. 3 to 4 ft. Vine-like shrub. Has long, trailing green branches. Yellow flowers in February and March before leaves appear.
2 to 3 ft
KERRIA japonica flore-pleno. Double-flowering Globe Flower. 4 to 5 ft. Double, yellow, rose-shaped flowers in May. Green-yellow
bark.
2 to 3 ft

2 10 11 11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
KOLKWITZIA amabilis. Beauty Bush. 5 to 6 ft.
Branches arching to ground with beautiful dainty pink
flowers in June. Truly one of the best flowering shrubs. Good
for flower arrangements. Each 3 to 4 ft
4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B
5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B 4 00
LIGUSTRUM amurense. Amur River Privet. 14 to 15 ft.
Rapid-growing. Bears black fruit in fall.
3 to 4 ft
4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B 2 00
L. ibota regelianum. Regel's Privet. 4 to 6 ft.
Fine for shady spots. A spreading, irregular, dense-growing
Privet. Bears black fruit in fall. Excellent for massing or
for hedges.
1½ to 2 ft
2 to 2½ ft. 1 00 2½ to 3 ft. 1 50
3 to 4 ft., B&B
L. ovalifolium. California Privet. 10 to 15 ft.
Well-known hedge-plant. Shiny green foliage.
3 to 4 ft\$20 per 100 35
LONICERA fragrantissima. Winter Honeysuckle. 6 to 8 ft.
So named because its foliage clings after heavy frosts. Blooms
in early April, with creamy white flowers similar in odor to those of honeysuckle vine. Bears red fruit in summer.
3 to 4 ft
4 to 5 ft
4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B
L. heckrotti. Everblooming Honeysuckle. 10 ft.
A trailing, vine-like shrub. Attractive tubular flowers of
purplish rose outside and old-gold within.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
L. korolkowi. Round Blueleaf Honeysuckle. 8 to 10 ft.
Bears delicate pink flowers in May followed by brilliant red
berries. Needs plenty of room.
6 to 8 ft., extra heavy specimen, B&B
L. maacki. Amur Honeysuckle. 10 ft.
Vigorous grower. White flowers in May followed by red
fruit.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
L. morrowi. Morrow's Bush Honeysuckle. 7 to 8 ft.
A native of the Orient. Broad, spreading habit. Bears small white flowers tinged with yellow, followed by bright red fruit.
3 to 4 ft
L. tatarica alba. White Tatarian Honeysuckle. 8 to 10 ft.
A tall-growing shrub with white flowers. Covered with scarlet fruit in late summer. Does well in the shade.
3 to 4 ft
L. tatarica rosea. Pink Tatarian Honeysuckle. 8 to 10 ft.
3 to 4 ft
3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B
L. tatarica rubra. Red Tatarian Honeysuckle. 8 to 10 ft.
3 to 4 ft
3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B
LYCIUM barbatum. Matrimony Vine. 10 to 15 ft.
Spreading shrub. Valuable for bank planting. Purple flowers
in late summer, bears red fruit.
2 to 3 ft 1 00



Philadelphus, Virginal (Double Syringa)

PHILADELPHUS coronarius. Sweet Mock Orange. 8 to 10 ft.
The old-fashioned Sweet Syringa or Mock Orange. This is an old favorite with snow-white flowers in May and June. Each
4 to 5 ft
P. coronarius aureus. Golden Mock Orange. 3 to 4 ft.
A dwarf-growing shrub with golden foliage and white flowers. Good for border plantings.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
P. grandiflorus. Big Mock Orange. 12 to 15 ft.
A large-flowering, tall-growing type. Useful for background planting.
4 to 5 ft 1 00
P., Virginal. Double-flowering Philadelphus. 6 to 8 ft.
A double-flowering variety fast becoming a favorite, with its fragrant gardenia-like flowers.
3 to 4 ft
3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B
PHOTINIA villosa. Christmas Berry. 12 to 15 ft.
A large-growing shrub. Looks like a hawthorn. Leaves turn vivid red in fall, followed by scarlet fruit.
2 to 3 ft., B&B
6 to 8 ft., specimen, B&B
8 to 10 ft., specimen, B&B

RHODOTYPOS kerrioides. Jetbead. 5 to 6 ft.
A handsome shrub bearing dainty white flowers in May and June, followed by jet-black seed borne in clusters and hanging on all winter. 2 to 3 ft. \$0.75 3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B. 2 50
4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B
ROSA, Grootendorst, Pink. Shrub Rose. 3 to 4 ft. Clusters of small light shell-pink blooms the whole flowering
season. 2-yr. heavy
R. hugonis. Father Hugo's Rose. 6 to 8 ft. Shrub Rose.
Blooms profusely, with yellow flowers in early May. Fernlike foliage. A splendid hardy shrub Rose for the garden. 1½ to 2 ft
R. rugosa. Red Rugosa Rose. Shrub Rose. 4 to 5 ft.
Large pink flowers from June to September. Use in borders
or hedges. 2-yr., heavy
2-yr., neavy
SPIRÆA bumalda, Anthony Waterer. Crimson Ever- blooming Spirea. 3 ft.
Flat, rose-pink flowers during hottest days of summer, and lasting until early fall. Dwarf grower.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
Small, pure white, double, bud-like flowers in early May.
Upright grower. 2 to 3 ft
3 to 4 ft., B&B
S. thunbergi. <i>Thunberg's Spirea</i> . 6 to 7 ft. Arching branches covered with tiny, single, snow-white
flowers in very early spring. The feathery green foliage turns orange and scarlet in autumn. 2 to 3 ft
3 to 4 ft. 1 00 3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B. 2 00
S. vanhouttei. Vanhoutte Spirea. 6 to 7 ft.
Commonly called Bridal Wreath. Showy, arching sprays of clustering white flowers in late May. An aristocrat of flowering shrubs.
2 to 3 ft 75
3 to 4 ft
STEPHANANDRA flexuosa. Cutleaf Stephanandra. 5 to 6 ft. Compact grower. Has reddish purple colored foliage in
autumn. 2 to 3 ft
SYMPHORICARPOS chenaulti. Chenault Coralberry. 6 to 8 ft.
A hybrid, similar to Vulgaris, originating at the Arnold Arboretum.
2 to 3 ft
S. racemosus. Snowberry. 4 to 5 ft. Known for its large white berries in September which weigh
down the slender branches. Fruit clings until frost. Very hardy. Suitable for most soil-conditions. Stands shade.
2 to 3 ft
S. vulgaris. Coralberry. 4 to 5 ft. Bears small coral fruit which clings from fall till early spring.
Very hardy.



Specimen Double Lilac

Syringa - Lilacs

Spring is at its height when the Lilacs are in flower. Of the many flowering shrubs, the Lilac is surely the most reliable, lasts longer, and annually bears the handsomest flowers. Lilacs are hardy, thrive almost anywhere, and

have very attractive foliage.

The Hybrid varieties are the most popular with their large, single or double flower-heads. They are equally as fragrant as the old-fashioned type and have exactly the same growing characteristics. Our Hybrids are all grown on Lilac roots, a necessity for proper development of the plant. We believe these plants the most worthy of all flowering shrubs. Lilacs want a sweet soil and blossom best when in full sunshine.

All Hybrid Lilacs are balled and burlapped

HYBRID LILACS. 8 to 15 ft.

S., Charles X. Single. Reddish purple.	Ea	ch
3 to 4 ft	\$2	50
4 to 5 ft		
5 to 6 ft	4	00
6 to 7 ft		00
S., Diderot. Single. Claret-violet.		
1½ to 2 ft	2	50
2 to 3 ft		
S., Hugo Koster. Single. Lilac with reddish tint. Me	dium	
grower.		
3 to 4 ft	3	00
4 to 5 ft	4	00
5 to 6 ft., heavy specimen	7	50
S., Jan Van Tol. Single. Large; pure white. Tall grow	ver.	
3 to 4 ft	2	50
4 to 5 ft	3	00
5 to 6 ft., heavy specimen	7	50
6 to 7 ft heavy specimen		

9
Syringa, Jean Mace. Double. Bluish mauve. Medium grower.
2 to 3 ft\$2 00
3 to 4 ft
3 to 4 ft
4 to 5 ft., heavy specimen
5 to 6 ft., heavy specimen
3 to 4 ft
4 to 5 ft
5 to 6 ft., heavy specimen
4 to 5 ft., heavy specimen 6 00
5 to 6 ft., heavy specimen
S., Mme. Casimir-Perier. Double. White. Medium grower.
3 to 4 ft
4 to 5 ft., heavy specimen
S., Mme. Lemoine. Double. Large white. Tall growing.
3 to 4 ft
4 to 5 ft. 3 50 5 to 6 ft. 4 00
6 to 7 ft., heavy specimen
7 to 8 ft., heavy specimen
S., Mont Blanc. Single. White. Very beautiful. Medium grower.
2 to 3 ft
3 to 4 ft. 3 50 4 to 5 ft. 4 00
S. President Grevy. Double. Blue. Medium grower.
2 to 3 ft
3 to 4 ft
5 to 6 ft., heavy specimen
6 to 7 ft., heavy specimen
S., Reaumur. Single. Violet-carmine. Medium grower. 2 to 3 ft
All Hybrid Lilacs are balled and burlapped.
OLD-FASHIONED LILACS - Persian Lilacs
Syringa japonica. Japanese Tree Lilac. 18 to 20 ft.
Single. Creamy white.
3 to 4 ft
S. josikæa. <i>Hungarian Lilac</i> . 9 to 10 ft. Single. Violet.
3 to 4 ft
S. persica. Persian Lilac. 8 to 10 ft.
Immense spikes. Lavender-pink. 2 to 3 ft., B&B
3 to 4 ft., B&B
S. villosa. Late Lilac. 7 to 8 ft.
Single. Lavender-pink.
3 to 4 ft
Single. Purple.
3 to 4 ft 1 00
4 to 5 ft
5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B 4 00
6 to 7 ft., specimen, B&B
S. vulgaris alba. Common White Lilac. 12 to 15 ft.
Single. Pure white.
Single. Pure white. 5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B

SYMPLOCOS paniculata. Asiatic Sweetleaf. 4 to 5 ft.
White flowers in spring. Heavily laden with turquoise-blue berries in early autumn. Each 1½ to 2 ft., B&B
VACCINIUM corymbosum. Highbush Blueberry. 5 to 6 ft. This native shrub has pink flowers followed by edible blueblack berries. Its leaves turn brilliant red in the fall. Does well in acid soil and needs plenty of moisture. 2 to 3 ft., specimen, B&B
Viburnum · Snowball
White flowers in May, followed by black fruit. Good for moist places and under-planting in woodland. 3 to 4 ft. 4 to 5 ft. 1 00
V. americanum. American Cranberry. 10 to 12 ft. A handsome shrub bearing large clusters of berries which
start turning a deep red about the first of August and hang on all winter. 4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B
5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B
V. carlesi. Fragrant Viburnum. 4 to 5 ft.
This beautiful semi-dwarf shrub starts blooming in May. Flowers are soft pink and very fragrant. Good in garden and border plantings. 1½ to 2 ft., B&B
2 to 3 ft., B&B
V. cassinoides. Withe-Rod. 6 to 8 ft. A fine type of native shrub. Has creamy white blossoms followed by fruit clusters turning various colors. Its leaves are brilliant red in the fall. 2 to 3 ft., specimen, B&B
V. dentatum. Arrow-wood. 10 to 15 ft.
A tall-growing type flowering in May and June. Bears blue-black berries in profusion. Its leaves turn purple and red. Withstands shade; also wet places. 2 to 3 ft
4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B
V. dilatatum. Linden Viburnum. 8 to 10 ft.
A Chinese variety with white flowers in May and June. Its leaves turn a bright autumn red and its small scarlet berries hang on all winter. One of the best Viburnums. 2 to 3 ft., specimen, B&B
V. lentago. Nannyberry. 15 to 20 ft.
A tree-like shrub, rather slender in growth. White flowers in May. Leaves turn a reddish color in fall. Has large blue-black fruit. Grows well in damp places. 3 to 4 ft. 100 4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B 200 5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B 300 6 to 7 ft., specimen, B&B 300
V. molle. Kentucky Viburnum. 10 to 12 ft.
A western variety. Similar to V. dentatum. Very hardy. 2 to 3 ft., B&B

2 to the ting Similar
Viburnum opulus. Highbush Cranberry. 10 to 12 ft.
The European Cranberry. A very good bush bearing quantities
of large clusters of glossy red berries. Good foliage. Each 4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B
5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B
6 to 8 ft., specimen, B&B 5 00
V. prunifolium. Black Haw. 10 to 12 ft.
A slow-growing, round-headed shrub, bearing pure white
flowers followed by pink fruit turning to blue-black. 2 to 3 ft., specimen, B&B
3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B
V. rhytidophyllum. Leatherleaf Viburnum. 8 to 10 ft.
A bushy evergreen shrub bearing striking red berries.
2 to 3 ft., specimen, B&B
V. sieboldi. Siebold Viburnum. 10 to 12 ft.
Rapid growing. Large, dark green leaves. Creamy white
flowers, followed by fruit which starts green, turning to pink
and then black. Striking in appearance. 5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B
6 to 8 ft., specimen, B&B
V. tomentosum. Single Japanese Snowball. 8 to 10 ft.
This superb shrub has a tree-like habit of growth, producing
its spreading branches in layers. In June, these horizontal limbs are covered with wheel-like clusters of dazzling white
flowers.
3 to 4 ft
4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B
V. tomentosum plicatum. Double Japanese Snowball. 7 to 8 ft.
These shrubs produce snowball like flowers in May.
3 to 4 ft 1 00
4 to 5 ft
4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B
6 to 7 ft., specimen, B&B
VITEX agnus-castus. Lilac Chaste Tree.
5 to 6 ft.
Lavender flowers in September. A perennial shrub. 2 to 3 ft
WEIGELA condide. White Weigele
WEIGELA candida. White Weigela. 8 to 10 ft.
Cream-white flowers in early June. Rapid grower.
4 to 5 ft
W., Eva Rathke. Red-flowering Weigela. 4 to 5 ft.
Dwarf-growing plant; dark red flowers. 2 to 3 ft
W. floribunda. Crimson Weigela. 6 to 8 ft.
Large-growing, profuse bloomer in early June.
4 to 5 ft
5 to 6 ft 1 00
W. hendersoni. Henderson's Weigela. 8 to 10 ft.
Large, abundant bloomer in late May and early June.
4 to 5 ft
W. rosea. Pink and White Weigela. 6 to 8 ft.
Good color and dwarf growth give this plant an advantage.
3 to 4 ft
4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B
W. vanhouttei. Vanhoutte Weigela. 8 to 10 ft.
An improved Red Weigela. Faster and taller growing than Eva Rathke.
3 to 4 ft



Landscape value of Large Fruit Trees

Fruit Department

Apple Trees

Apple trees in the ages from 2 to 12 years are listed below. Some of these trees have reached bearing size and are large

enough to be planted for purely landscape effects, as well as for fruit. They have been transplanted apart in the nursery and properly pruned, so that a well-grown head will develop. Besides the trees offered here, we offer heavy specimen bearing trees up to 10 inches in diameter, 15 to 18 feet high with 15 to 25-foot top-spread. These will be priced on application. application.

Apples, Standard

 $\frac{11}{4}$ -in. caliper, 5 to 6 ft. high, \$1.50 each $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1-in. caliper, 6 to 8 ft. high, \$2.50 each $\frac{11}{2}$ to $\frac{13}{4}$ -in. caliper, 6 to 8 ft. high, \$3.50 each $\frac{13}{4}$ to 2-in. caliper, 6 to 8 ft. high, \$6 each 2 to $\frac{21}{2}$ -in. caliper, 8 to 10 ft. high, \$10 each $\frac{21}{2}$ to 3-in. caliper, 8 to 10 ft. high, \$18 each 3 to $\frac{31}{4}$ -in caliper, 8 to 12 ft high, \$8 each 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ -in. caliper, 3 to 10 it. high, B&B, \$25 each $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4-in. caliper, 10 to 12 ft. high, B&B, \$35 each 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ -in. caliper, 12 to 15 ft. high, B&B, \$40 each

SUMMER VARIETIES

Red Astrachan. Flesh, tinged with red. Yellow Transparent. Pale yellow.

Fruit Department

AUTUMN APPLES

Cortlandt. Dark red.
Duchess of Oldenburg. Large; streaked with yellow and red.
Fall Pippin. Tender; juicy. Yellow-green.
Gravenstein. Striped red. High flavor.
McIntosh Red. Delicious; juicy.
Wealthy. Dark red.

WINTER VARIETIES

Baldwin. Large; dark red.
Delicious. Red; juicy.
Galleon Beauty. Large; red.
Jonathan. Large; red.
King. Large; red.
Northern Spy. Large; striped red.
Red Yorking. Large; deep red.
Rhode Island Greening. Large; greenish yellow.
Rome Beauty. Large; red.
Stayman's Winesap. Medium to large; dark red.
Yellow Delicious. Large; yellow.

Crab-Apples

 $^{\frac{11}{16}}$ -in. caliper, 5 to 6 ft. high, \$1.50 each $^{1}\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-in. caliper, 6 to 8 ft. high, \$5 each 2 to $^{2}\frac{1}{2}$ -in. caliper, 8 to 10 ft. high, \$10 each

Dolga. Crimson fruit. September. (\$1.50 size only.)
Hyslop. Crimson fruit. October. (\$1.50 and \$5 sizes.)
Transcendent. Yellow and red. September. (\$1.50, \$5 and \$10 sizes.)

*Cherries, Sour

11-in. caliper, \$1.50 each

Early Richmond. Medium; red. June. English Morello. Medium; red. Late June. Montmorency. Large; red. June.

*Cherries, Sweet

116-in. caliper, \$2 each

Black Tartarian. Large; purplish black. June. Governor Wood. Yellow. June.

*Peaches

H-in. caliper, 75 cts. each
1 to 11/4-in. caliper, transplanted, \$3.50 each
Belle of Georgia. Large; white. Early September.
Carman. White flesh. August.
Champion. Large; white. Early September.
Crawford's Early. Yellow. September.
Elberta. Large; yellow. Early September.
J. H. Hale. Large; yellow. Early September.

Pears, Standard

2-yr., $\frac{11}{12}$ -in. caliper, \$1.50 each; 4-yr., 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. caliper, \$3; 5-yr., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-in. caliper, \$5

SUMMER VARIETIES

Bartlett. Yellow and red fruit. Clapp's Favorite. Yellow and crimson.

AUTUMN VARIETIES

Beurre Bosc. Yellow-russeted. Seckel. Small; sweet; juicy; brown. Sheldon. Yellow and red fruit.

WINTER VARIETIES

Beurre d'Anjou. Greenish yellow; juicy. Duchesse d'Angouleme. Yellow; juicy. Kieffer. Greenish yellow; juicy.

Fruit Department

*Plums

 $^{\frac{11}{16}}\text{-in.}$ caliper, \$1.50 each; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-in. caliper, \$5; 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}\text{-in.}$ caliper, \$10

Abundance. Japanese. Yellow. August.
Bradshaw. Purple. September. (\$1.50 size only.)
Burbank. Japanese. Large, red fruit. August.
German Prune. Blue. September.
Green Gage. Greenish yellow. September. (\$1.50 size only.)
Lombard. Purplish red. August.

*Quince

%-in. caliper, \$1.50 each Orange. Fruit very large; fair. October.

Grapes

3-yr., 40 cts. each, \$1.75 for 5

Brighton. Large; red. September. Concord. Best black. September. Delaware. Small; red. September. Green Mountain. Green. Late August. Niagara. Fine white. Late September. Worden. Large; blue. Late August.

Raspberries

2-yr. transplants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz Cuthbert. Rich crimson. Latham. Everbearing. Red. Plum Farmer. Blackcap.

Blackberries

2-yr. transplants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Blowers. Very large. Ripens early.

Hydrangea petiolaris (Climbing Hydrangea). See page 61



Hardy Vines

ACTINIDIA arguta. Bower Actinidia. 20 to 30 ft. A good vine for trellises, walls, and tree trunks. It has handsome foliage. White flowers followed by clusters of greenist fruits. 3-yr., field-grown
AKEBIA quinata. Five-leaf Vine. 15 to 20 ft. A dainty, beautiful vine with curious purple flowers borne in May. It is almost an evergreen. 3-yr., field-grown
AMPELOPSIS heterophylla. Porcelain Vine. 25 to 30 ft. So named on account of its turquoise blue berries. Its leaves somewhat grape-like in form, turn a fine autumn shade. 3-yr., field-grown
A. lowi. Geranium Creeper. 6 to 8 ft. A dwarf type of Boston Ivy. Clings to smooth surfaces Colors in the fall like Boston Ivy.
3-yr., potted plants
A. quinquefolia engelmanni. Engelmann Creeper. 30 to 40 ft.
Similar to A. quinquefolia but has smaller leaves, and does not grow as large. Very brilliant fall coloring. 3-yr., field-grown
A. tricuspidata veitchi. Japanese or Boston Ivy. 40 to 50 ft. This Ampelopsis will cling to stone and wood. It is a dense grower. Its leaves turn a brilliant color in fall. 2-yr., field-grown.
ARISTOLOCHIA sipho. Dutchman's Pipe. A fast-growing, broad-leaved vine with purple pipe-shaped flowers in July.
3-yr., field-grown
25 to 40 ft. Large orange-scarlet flowers in August and September. 3-yr., field-grown
A self-clinging vine with scarlet flowers. 3-yr., field-grown
CELASTRUS scandens. Bittersweet. 20 to 25 ft. The native Bittersweet. Drooping clusters of orange and scarlet berries which are showy after the leaves fall. Good for covering stone walls or barren landscape; also used for house decorations. 3-yr., field-grown
CLEMATIS paniculata. Small White-flowered Clematis. 20 to 25 ft.
3-yr., field-grown 60 C., Hybrid Varieties. Varieties and prices on application 3-yr., potted plants.
EUONYMUS radicans. Winter Creeper. Climbs to 12 ft.
Self-clinging. Its small pointed leaves make a dense covering for almost any type of wall. Very hardy. Evergreen. 2-yr., field-grown. 50
3-yr., field-grown 75 E. radicans carrierei. Glossy Winter Creeper.
Climbs 3 to 4 ft.
Large shiny leaves. Good grower. Red fruit. Fine ground cover; also good for wall-vine. Evergreen.
)-VF 1161(1-0F()WI)

Hardy Vines

Euonymus radicans coloratus. Red-leaved Winter Creeper. 6 to 12 ft. Climber.
Brilliant red-tinged foliage in the autumn. Makes a good ground-cover. Deciduous. Each 2-yr., field-grown. \$0.50
3-yr., field-grown
E. vegetus. Big-leaf Winter Creeper. Climbs 3 to 4 ft. Called Evergreen Bittersweet. Round leaves of dull green color. Does well in any position. A self-clinging vine. Has fine orange-colored fruit. Evergreen. 3-yr., field-grown
HEDERA baltica. Hardy English Ivy. Climbs 15 to 25 ft.
Very much like English Ivy, only smaller leaved. Very hardy. Clings tightly. Should be better known. 3 to 5 stems per plant, 12 to 18 in., in 4-in. pots 75
H. helix. English Ivy. Climbs 20 to 50 ft. Happily located, this is a very desirable vine. Has good dark
green foliage and is long-lived. 8 to 12 stems per plant, 3 to 3½ ft., in 4-in. pots \$7.50 per 10 plants; \$60 per 100 plants 1 00
HYDRANGEA petiolaris. Climbing Hydrangea.
Climbs 30 to 50 ft. Good for a wall-cover or on stone buildings. Flowers fragrant, white, blooming in early summer. Does well in exposed
spots. 4-yr., potted plants
LONICERA heckrotti. Everblooming Honeysuckle. See Flowering Shrubs, page 50.
L. japonica halliana. Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle. 15 to 25 ft.
Almost evergreen. Flowers yellow and white; very fragrant. Used as a ground-cover. Is an old favorite on trellises. 2-yr., field-grown
L. japonica sempervirens. Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle. 10 to 15 ft.
Thrifty, high-climbing vine. Scarlet to orange-red flowers. 2-yr., field-grown
POLYGONUM auberti. Silver Lace Vine. 25 feet.
Flowers are fleecy white. Will grow in any location. 2-yr., field-grown
Wisteria
A very strong grower. It has attractive pale green foliage and, early in summer, a great profusion of flowers in long, pendulous clusters. Our plants were grafted from selected, large-flowering vines and are guaranteed to bloom. We offer Wisteria plants in tubs which may be moved at any time during the season with perfect safety.
WISTERIA sinensis. Blue Wisteria. 35 to 50 ft. Each
3-yr., field-grown, bare root. \$1 50 6 ft., staked vines, bare root. 3 50 8 ft., staked vines in tubs. 5 00 8 ft., staked vines in tubs; heavy grade. 7 50
W. sinensis. Blue Tree or Standard Wisteria.
3-ft. stems in tubs
W. sinensis alba. White Wisteria. 35 to 50 ft.
3-yr., field-grown, bare root
W. sinensis flore-pleno. Double Blue Wisteria. 25 to 40 ft.
3 to 5 ft. high x 8 to 12-ft. spread. Specimen, Bushtype plants

*Climbing Roses

3-yr. plants, 75 cts. each

American Pillar. Single; sparkling pink.
Dorothy Perkins. Double; tiny clusters. Shell-pink.
Dr. W. Van Fleet. Double; pale pink.
Jacotte. Semi-double; orange-yellow.
Mary Lovett. Double; white.
Mary Wallace. Double; bright pink.
Paul's Scarlet. Double; scarlet flowers.
Silver Moon. Single; creamy white.
Wichuraiana. Single; white. Late bloomer.

Ground-Cover Plants

COTONEASTER horizontalis. Rock Cotoneaster.	Each
10 to 12 in., pot-grown	.\$1 25
12 to 15 in., pot-grown	
15 to 18 in., pot-grown	. 2 00
HEDERA helix. English Ivy. 8 to 12 stems per plant, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., in 4-in. pots. \$7.50 per 10; \$60 per 100.	. 1 00
JUNIPERUS chinensis sargenti. Sargent's Juniper.	
15 to 18-in. spread, B&B	. 2 50
1½ to 2-ft. spread, B&B	
horizontalis. Creeping Juniper.	
15 to 18-in. spread, B&B	. 2 50
1½ to 2-ft. spread, B&B	
LONICERA japonica halliana. Hall's Japanese Honeys 2-yr., field-grown	
PACHYSANDRA terminalis. Japanese Spurge.	
Used extensively as a ground-cover. It is also used to laurel and rhododendron plantings. Good to plant und where grass will not grow.	
3-in. pots (4 per sq. ft.)	. 25
VINCA minor. Myrtle; Periwinkle.	
Does well in shady places; also used as a ground-corrockery plant. Dark shiny leaves and blue blossoms not grow well under maple trees where ground is bare. 2½-in. pots (4 per sq. ft.)\$15 per 100.	. Does
V. minor, Bowles Variety.	
A good everblooming variety. It is a fine ground-c	over or

Pachysandra

border plant. Blue blossom.



Fertilizers

After years of experience in using fertilizers, we find that those we have listed are well adapted for trees, shrubs, lawns, gardens and for all general planting purposes.

The fertilizers we offer to our customers contain a generous

amount of organic matter.

Lawns should be fertilized early in the spring after frost is out of ground and before grass commences to grow. Another application in October is good practice.

Trees and shrubs should be fertilized early so the applica-

tion will be effective during the early May growth.

FORMULA 5-5-5, for trees, shrubs and lawns. \$4 per 100 lbs.; \$2.50 per 50 lbs.; \$1.50 per 25 lbs.

SPECIAL HOYT FORMULA 5-7-5, for acid-loving plants such as Rhododendron, Laurel, Hemlock, Dogwood, Holly, such as Rhododendron, Laurel, Hemlock, Dogwood, Holly, etc. \$4 per 100 lbs.; \$2.50 per 50 lbs.; \$1.50 per 25 lbs.

PEAT MOSS and HUMUS are recommended for mulching

and planting broad-leaf evergreens and for general garden use. Peat Moss (Horticultural Grade), \$4.50 per bale; \$1.25 per bag. Humus, \$7.50 per yard; \$1.25 per bag.

BONE MEAL. Excellent quality. High nitrogen content. \$3.50 per 100 lbs.; \$2.25 per 50 lbs.; \$1.25 per 25 lbs.

MANURE, \$7.50 per yard.

TOP SOIL, \$4 per yard.

THESE MATERIALS will be delivered on scheduled trips. Special deliveries at extra charge.

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